INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 136---- BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 10 1929 ONE ANNA

LABOUR PREMIER'S DECLARATION OF POLICY.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY AND FRIENDLY RELATOINS WITH ALL

Importance of Disarmament Talks

—:o:—

"MAC" TO ATTEND OPENING SESSION OF LEAGUE

Hartshorn For India Office?

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

The first official utterance since he assumed the Premiership was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an unexpected Broadcast speech from 2LO to-night. The Premier said that the Government was losing no time in grappling with their duties. They had to work for peace in industry, home affairs and abroad.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. Thomas had been placed at the head of organisation which would tackle energetically the practical means of dealing with Unemployment and they would spare no expenditure of time and energy. He had been sceptical of reducing the unemployment figures to normality within a year, but everything that could be done would be done as speedily as possible.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Premier said that Mr. Henderson had been placed in charge of Foreign Affairs, but in view of the overshadowing importance of Disarmament and need of friendly discussion and agreement between Britain, United States and other Powers, he (MacDonald) hoped to fly a short visit to Geneva at the opening of the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

In conclusion he urged the Nation to quietly carry on its task of Industrial recovery and expansion—Reuter.

WEDGWOOD BENN AND INDIA OFFICE

—:o:—

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HARTSHORN?

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Observer" on the new Cabinet, designates Capt. Wedgwood Benn as the brightest of all Ministers, but says that, perhaps, he only meant to hold the India Office until Mr. Vernon Hartshorn sees the Simon Commission through.—Reuter.

WHO'S WHO IN LABOUR CABINET

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER.

—:o:—

(First Lord of Admiralty)

Albert Victor Alexander who has been appointed first Lord of the Admiralty is the son of an artisan engineer. Born in 1885, he was educated in Barton Hill Elementary School in Bristol and is mainly self-taught. He is the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress since 1920 before which he was Chief Clerk for Higher Education, Somerset County Council. He served in the army and was gazetted out with the honorary rank of Captain. He has represented Hillsborough Division of Sheffield in Parliament since 1922. He has written articles on Co-operative and political subjects.

MR. W. ADAMSON.
(Secretary for Scotland)

The Rt. Hon. William Adamson held the same office to which he is now appointed in the first Labour Government (1924). Son of a miner, Mr. Adamson was born in 1863. He entered Parliament in 1910 as Labour Candidate for West Fife and has held the seat since. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party from 1917-21.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.
(Commissioner of Works)

Mr. George Lansbury who is given an important place in the national reconstruction work along with "Jimmy" Thomas, is a well-known figure. Son of an Oxford Railway Sub-Contractor, Mr. Lansbury was born in the year 1859 and entered active political life while yet a boy. He was the first active Radical in English politics who later became a convinced Socialists. He is Chairman of the Independent Labour Party and since recently of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Mr. Lansbury was well-known as a strong champion of the oppressed nationalities and took an active part in the organisation of the League against Imperialism which was first known as the League against Oppression in the Colonies. He was very closely associated with the inner circle of this organisation till he announced his withdrawal from the League after the appointment of the Simon Commission or thereabouts. He entered Parliament in 1910 representing Bow and Bromley as a Labour Candidate, but resigned two years later to contest as an Independent and supporter of Suffrage for women. Since 1891 he has been the Poor Law Guardian, Borough Councillor since 1908, and Mayor of Poplar (1919-20). He is also Member of the Central Unemployed Body for London and of the London County Council. As a member of the Royal Commission on Poor Law, Mr. Lansbury signed the Minority Report. He established the first Poor Law Labour Colony and also the first Labour Colony for Unemployed apart from Poor Law and under public control at Hellesley Bay. He is a life-long teetotaller and non-smoker. He has twice gone to prison. He was the Editor of the now defunct "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" and is the author of "Your Part in Poverty," "What I Saw in Russia (1920)," "These Things Shall Be", "Miracle of Fleet Street" besides many pamphlets on Poor Law, Unemployment, Socialism etc. Mr. Lansbury is now 70 years old. He was the founder and Editor of the "Daily Herald."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AGENDA

—:o:—

LONDON, June 9.

Geneva.—In his address at the International Labour Conference, Sir Atul Chatterjee suggested that the agenda of the Conference should be abbreviated in order more greatly to help the formation of public opinion.—Reuter.

COME TO KABUL & SETTLE

—:o:—

Bacha's offer to Nadir Khan

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT AFGHAN SITUATION

PESHAWAR CITY, June 9.

Conflicting reports are circulating in regard to the events in Afghanistan. According to versions which appear to emanate from Imamdin, Agent to Bacha-e-Saqqa in Peshawar, who is now installed in a luxurious suite of rooms in Dean's Hotel, Bacha-e-Saqqa's position is absolutely secure. But according to other versions, it is General Gulam Nabikhan and not Russians that bombed some tribes in Ghorband valley because of their friendliness to Bacha-e-Saqqa. It is also stated that another offer had been made by Bacha to Genreal Nadirkhan to come to Kabul and settle in a jirgah the question of future kingship of Afghanistan. General Nadirkhan, however, it is stated has declined to agree to the proposal stating that the condition precedent to such a proposal is that Bacha should first abdicate.—Free Press.

News in Brief

There were seven attacks of small pox on Friday and two deaths in the Madras City. The total number of attacks and deaths since 5th January is 460 and 359 respectively.—A. P.

A Vizagapatam message says: A motor bus proceeding from Simhachelam to Vizagapatam crashed into a tree while trying to avoid a bullock cart, and one passenger was killed and six were seriously injured.—A. P.

Ootacamund, June 8.—The Bill for suppressing bucket shops will be included in the agenda for August meeting of the local Legislature.—A. P.

The Select Committee appointed by Government to suggest ways for reorganising the Madras School of Arts has submitted its report. The chief recommendation of the committee is there should be two schools, one devoted to teachings of fine arts and the other to teaching of crafts.—A. P.

A POLICEMAN JAILED

—:o:—

ABUSE OF POWER AND POSITION

RANGOON, June 8.

An Indian Police Constable was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. D. Philips, I.C.S., for assaulting two Chinamen. On the night of October 31st, Maung Shain, a Chinaman, with other Chinese friends was having a joyride in a motor car when the accused Sherwa Khan who was on patrol duty stopped them alleging that the car had no light. While taking the car to the Police Station, an altercation ensued in which the accused assaulted two men causing grievous hurt to one.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate remarked that the evidence clearly showed that the accused originally meant to collect a tip or some gratification and in his disappointment he gave vent to his annoyance resulting in brutal assault. It was a clear case of abusing his power and position as a policeman and from such abuse of power people were entitled to protection; hence a deterrent sentence was called for.—A. P.

LORD BALFOUR'S CONDITION

LONDON, June 9.

Lord Balfour's condition continues to be satisfactory and no further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION

—:o:—

Treaty with Germany looms Large

GENL. HERTZOG ON BRITISH THREAT

JOHANNESBURG, May 20.
(BY MAIL)

The South African Trade treaty with Germany is very much in the forefront in the election campaign that is going on in full swing. The South African Nationalist Party is undeterred by threats in the British press of retaliatory action in the shape of cutting off South Africa from the benefits of the Empire Marketting Board.

At an eletion meeting, General Hartzog was closely questioned about the German Treaty. He was asked: You are laying our farmers open to a boycott in our most important markets. If there is a boycott, we, fruit farmers, will certainly be ruined.

To this General Hartzog replied: I have not the least hesitation in saying that taking everything into consideration the German Treaty was one of the best ever entered into between the Powers. The talk of a boycott is all imagination, for Britain is getting more for her traders than she gave the Union. If Britain spent money advertising South African fruit she did so because she got a good return.

If England gets into difficulty, then are we still free, said another questioner.

We are free to decide what we shall do, said the Premier.—Free Press.

No Economic Development Possible Without Political Freedom

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 8.

"No economic development is possible unless there is political freedom. The best way for solving the unemployment problem in India is to start more Indian industries and that can be done only if Indian manufacturers are able to find a ready market," declared Sami Venkatachalan Chetty opening the Indian Fine Arts Exhibition at the Pachappa's Hall to-day. A large variety of indigenous arts products were displayed.—A. P.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK ENDS

—:o:—

MYSORE GOVT.S SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION

WORKERS' DEMANDS CONCEDED

BANGALORE, June 8.

After a month's dispute the Government have intervened in the strike in the Minerva and Maharaja Mills. Full contingent of labourers responded to-day. The management assured them that there would be no victimization and agreed to excuse all cases of dismissal in the present instance. The mangement also notified that question of Sunday holiday would receive sympathetic consideration. Labourers unanimously gave an undertaking strictly to observe mills discipline in future.—A. P.

BARON FELIX-GARTIER GETS 12 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

Vienna.—Baron Felix Gartner was found guilty of murder of Madame Dede Muhib and sentenced totwelve years' hard labour.—Reuter.

Resolute Government for India

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Sir B. N. Mitra as Chairman

SIMLA, June 9.

It is understood that Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, member of Viceroy's Executive Council, has been appointed Chairman of the proposed Banking Enquiry Committee. The choice is regarded as the best. The Committee will consist of twenty members representing European and Indian commercial banking interests agriculture, and Indian co-operative movement. The Committee will also have representatives of tax-payers and expert Indian economists.—A. P.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 9.

The "Hindu" understands that Mr. Justice will be appointed Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in succession to late Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter. It is expected that the appointment will be announced before 29th instant when Sir Norman Marjoribanks takes charge of Acting Governor.—A. P.

INCREASED FEES QUESTION

—:o:—

TWO SCHOOLS AGREE TO ARBITRATION

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Two out of the three schools that have increased fees, the Tutorial School and the City School have agreed to submit the question of increase of fees to the arbitration of five persons without imposing on the arbitration financial responsibility, and pending the decision of the arbitration to postpone the collection of fees from old students and the levy of fees on new students at the old rate.

The Youth League has withdrawn boycott of these two schools, but it will continue to boycott the third school, proprietory school, which opens to-morrow when picketing will be organised.—A. P.

U. P. OPPOSED TO WALK-OUT

—:o:—

CONGRESSMEN AND LEGISLATURES

NAINITAL, June 8.

In spite of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee calling upon the members of the Congress parties in the Legislatures to abstain from attendance, it is understood, the Swarajist members of the United Provinces Legislative Council will in all probability attend the U. P. Council meeting at Nainital towards the end of the month. They participated to-day in balloting. They also held a private meeting at which they disapproved of the action of the Governor in extending the life of the local Council. The meeting expressed the opinion that Swarajists should continue legislative work until the normal life of the Council expired and that the policy of repeated walk-outs and walk-ins was detrimental to the interests of the electorate. It was further held that it was better to keep out of the Councils altogether and the A. I. C. C. should lay down once for all whether or not Swarajists should enter the Council at all.—A. P.

CAPT. WEDGWOOD NOT TO BE "INTIMIDATED" BY INDIAN NATIONALISM

Yielding To Swarajists Means Surrendering Empire

BRITISH PRESS SPECULATION ABOUT LABOUR POLICY

LONDON, June 9.

According to a Sunday paper the view ascribed to one of the Members of Parliament is that Captain Wedgwood Benn is a good strong man who can be depended upon to rule India firmly and not to be intimidated by Indian Labour or Indian nationalism.

"OBSERVER'S" STATEMENT.

A despatch from Bombay to the "Observer" says that Nationalist papers welcome the appointment of Captain Wedgwood Benn. This statement is viewed with distrust in Indian circles in view of the knowledge that Nationalist opinion in India sets no store by the advent of the Labour Party to power.

LABOUR ATTITUDE.

Speculation as to the likely attitude of the Labour Government towards India is not confined to Indian circles only. British circles also are equally agitated. Discussing the possibilities in the columns of the "Sunday Express" Mr. J. H. Morgan says that any solution short of Dominion Status is bound to provoke violent disturbances in India, and anticipates that in view of the common agreement that the Indian question should be treated more as an all-party question than a party question the prospects are that freedom to vote will be asked for and given by the Labour Party to its members. If this really done according to Indian opinion the result will be there would be a combination of Right Wing Labourites and other groups against the Left wing Labour enthusiasts in favour of the immediate grant of Dominion Status to India. This apart, Mr. Morgan's conclusions are that the Indian question, when it comes on the legislative tapis, may be expected to absorb one whole Parliamentary session and that the willingness of extreme Labourites to meet the Swarajist demand is nothing short of surrendering the Indian Empire.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The "Despatch's" political Correspondent says that the Under-Secretary of State for India might be Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, also a Commoner. The Free Press, however, is able to state that the Under-Secretary will be a Member of the Upper House, following the convention that when the chief belong to one House his understudy is a member of the other House.—Free Press Beam Service.

BAN ON INDIAN ADVOCATES

—:o:—

Rangoon Bar Council's Decision

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR CALLS IT "ULTRA VIRES"

MADRAS, June 7.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement on the Rangoon Bar Council's decision says:—

"Presumably as part of the movement for the separation of Burma the Rangoon Bar Council in anticipation of the separation has passed a rule in effect preventing Advocates of other Indian High Courts from practising in Courts subordinate to the Rangoon High Court. Section 14 of the Bar Councils Act confers a right upon Advocates of any other High Court to practise in Courts subordinate to the Rangoon High Court without any qualification and a right, subject to the rule-making power of the Bar Council, to practise in that High Court. The rule purporting to be made by the Rangoon Bar Council under Section 15 B and F is inconsistent with the Act and is 'ultra vires'. Advocates of Indian High Courts who are settled in Burma are seriously prejudiced. The Madras Bar Council has expressed its opinion against the rule. I trust other Bar Councils in India will do the same."—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

Should Receive No Attention

MR. SEN ON RIGHTS OF MASSES

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Speaking on the rights of the masses and as to what should be their attitude towards the Whitely Commission at College Square, Mr. I. B. Sen urged for its boycott. He said the Commission should receive no attention from persons interested genuinely in the welfare of Labour. The only attention it should receive was that it should serve as the occasion to stimulate education and organisation of the masses to enable them to help themselves.—Free Press.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

—:o:—

STEADY IMPROVEMENT

LONDON, June 9.

Vancouver.—The Duke of Gloucester's condition shows steady improvement. He will be able to resume his homeward journey on 10th June.—Reuter.

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NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	18.58	—.01
October	18.77	unchanged.
December	18.92	—.01
January	18.97	plus .01
March	19.12	plus .02
Middling Spot.	18.95	unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 8.

July	18.74	unchanged.
October	18.70	,,
Middling Spot.	19.00	,,

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 8.

Silver:—Market closed quiet.

Spot	24-3/16
Forward	24-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers June 38/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers May-June 36/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Loading Paid 41/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11/7-1/2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 11/9.

C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11/8-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11/9-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 10-3/4d.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

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LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

	Opening.	Closing.	
June		9.98	—.05
July	10.00	9.98	—.05
August		9.98	—.06
September		9.98	—.06
October	9.97	9.94	—.07
November		9.94	—.06
December		9.93	—.07
January	9.97	9.94	—.07
February		9.93	—.09
March	10.00	9.98	—.07
April		9.99	—.07
May	10.03	10.00	—.07
June		9.99	—.07
Middling Spot		10.30	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

Scinde, Fully Good.	6.35	plus .05
Scinde, Fine	6.60	plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	6.85	plus .05
Bengal, Good	6.10	plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good.	6.355	plus .05
Bengal, Fine	6.60	plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.15	plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good.	7.45	plus .05
Oomra, Fine	7.75	plus .05
Broach, Fully Good.	8.45	plus .05
Broach, Fine	8.70	plus .05
Broach, Superfine	8.95	plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

July	16.30	—.11
October	16.54	—.11
November	16.49	—.11
January	16.79	—.11
March	16.87	—.11
May	16.95	—.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot.	17.00	unchanged.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.33-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Closed.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	34.30
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.04
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £8-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £16-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £18-8-9.

LINSEED.

London, June 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted June-July £17-5-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted July-Aug. £17-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers June-July £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers July-Aug. 28/-.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 28/1-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 8.

Demand Bills 484.43

ONE MORE CONGRESS SUCCESS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. Radhagovinda Ray, Congress candidate whose rival withdrew at the intercession of Mr. Sen Gupta, has been declared duly elected from Bankura East non-Muslim constituency. This brings the total of Congress returns to 31 and the total non-Muslim returns to 38. Other returns so far are: Moslem League 6, Moslem Legislatures and Independents 13 and Anglo-Indians and Europeans 13, the total return so far being 70 out of a total strength of 141.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON NORMALLY ACTIVE ALONG WEST COAST

POONA, June 9.

The monsoon is normally active along the west coast and in the central parts of the country. The Bay current continues strong in Burma and North-East India and has caused further heavy rain in Arakan division and southeast Bengal. Conditions are disturbed in northwest India where widespread duststorms have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Konkan Malabar and local in upper Burma, Central India East, Central Provinces and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Kyaukpy five inches; Rangoon Gwa three; Bassein, Akyab two; Minbu, Myitkyina one; Toungoo three quarters; Lashio a half; Cherrapunji five; Darjeeling three; Sibsagar two; Silchar one; Narayanganj six; Chittagong, Burdwan three; Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Berhampore two; Dinajpore one and a half; Calcutta one; Darbhanga one and a half; Purnea one; Naya Dumka a half; Seoni two; Sutna one; Akola, Nagpur a half; Raipur Chanda a quarter; Mangalore, Calicut two; Ratnagiri one and a half; Bombay Belgaum one; Salem a half.

Forecast:—Duststorms are likely to extend in northwest India and rainfall is likely to decrease along the west coast and in the Central Provinces and increase in north Burma, Assam and north Bengal.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, June 9.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is normally active along the west coast and in the central parts of the country. Conditions are disturbed in northwest India, where widespread duststorms have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southwest. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, lower Sind, the Central Provinces and parts of the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Sind and the Central Provinces, and drier along the north Coromandel Coast and in the east and north Punjab and Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, the west United Provinces and below it in the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 118 degrees at Multan.

Forecast:—Duststorms are likely to extend in northwest India and rainfall decrease along the west coast and in the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station		Rainfall past 24 hours.
Surat	...	0.05"
Akola	...	0.65"
Knandwa	...	0.06"
Jubbulpore	...	0.16"
Nagpur	...	0.56"
Raipur	...	0.23"
Chanda	...	0.22"
Ratnagiri	...	1.38"
Marmugao	...	0.60"
Karwar	...	0.39"
Poona	...	0.03"
Belgaum	...	1.20"
Bangalore	...	0.02"
Mangalore	...	2.37"
Calicut	...	1.80"
Cochin	...	0.72"
Trivandrum	...	0.84"
Madras	...	0.03"
Colombo	...	0.03"

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory: Past 24 hours 1.09 n.; total from 1st June to date 14.22 in. (11.25 in. above normal)

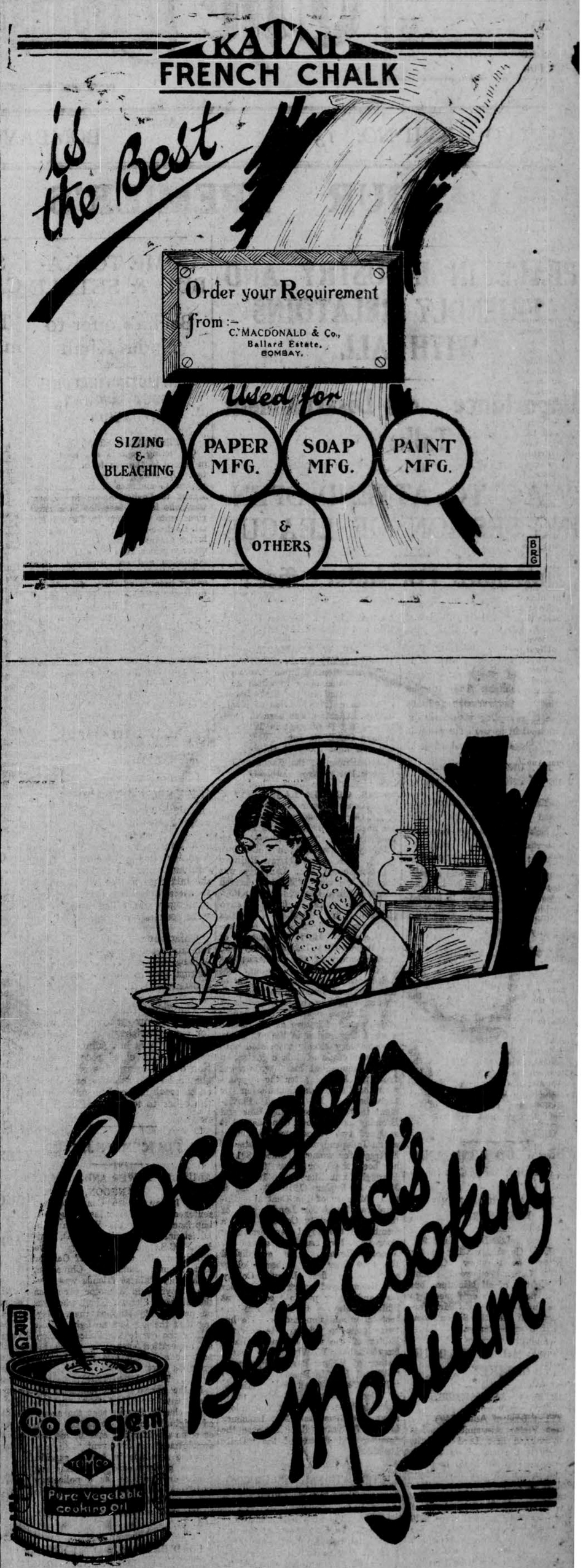
St. George's Hospital: Past 24 hours 2.34 n.; total from 1st June to date 14.43 in.

J. J. Hospital: Past 24 hours 0.78 in.; toal from 1st June to date 10.87 n.

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. below normal)

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

A Maimpui message says:—In connection with the Dehuli Bakr-Id affray so far 119 arrests have been made under Section 188. An order has been pased under the Police Act prohibiting taking out of marriage processions in Mainpuri District during the Muharram days.—A. P.



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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
15 June	Ra2mak	will	10,954
22 ,,	Mooltanx		10,602
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		20,847
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,619
13 ,,	Mantua		16,568
20 ,,	Maloja x		10,946
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	20,837
3 Aug	Ranpura		11,518
10 ,,	Macedonia		16,601
17 ,,	Naldera x	direc	11,120
24 ,,	Razmak		16,088
31 ,,	Malwa		10,602
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	17,000
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,619
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,572
28 ,,	Morea	Bombay	16,518
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		10,946
12 ,,	Mantua	without	19,648
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		10,946
26 ,,	Razmak @		11,518
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transship	10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		16,601
16 ,,	Ranchi		20,837
23 ,,	Macedonia	ment	16,550
30 ,,	Razmak		11,120
7 Dec.	Naldera x		10,602
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	[at]	16,088
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		19,648
28 ,,	Morea	Aden	16 619
			410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
25th July	Dumana	..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
7 A.M.			
21st June.	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
29th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and	Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and	Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits	China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	-- --	@12June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	June 13	,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	-- --	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	-- --	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	-- --	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,

zDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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Ballard Estate Bombay

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
12th June.	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi Bushire and Mahomerah.
19th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI
THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
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Imperial Bank of India.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
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LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Western India

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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
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Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

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Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with good speed on piece work. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Shoe Stores, 219, Hornby Road.

32333

WANTED—An experienced RECORD KEEPER required for the Bank. Only those who have experience of Record keeping of Government Office or of Commercial concern need apply Pandit Roop Narain Raina. General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Limited, Lahore.

A 32337

AGENTS for Swadeshi Silk Cloth and Durries cash security Rs. 20/ essential against sample. For terms apply anna stamp to P. R. KANERA & Co., Ambala Cantt.

A R1668

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, must be Mechanical Engineer, Graduate of Technical or Engineering College with subsequent works experience and not less than two years in designing and drawing office. Age not over 30 years. Salary according to qualification. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Employment Bureau, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P. O. Jamshedpur. B. N. R.

A R32331

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AN ELDERLY LADY Matric, with good experience of teaching wants EMPLOYMENT as a resident tutor in any State or respectable family. Upcountry preferred. Write to Box No. 2300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R 166

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in the presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

M 32582

WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospectus one anna. DESAI SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Hornby Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excelsior Theatre of Mahomed Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.

C R1670

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpaty "Baboolal Mansion," for particulars apply there top floor.

C R1661

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BIG—Superior Langra Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.

F R 1668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE AHMEDABAD GINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

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ONE 1800 I.H.P. Cross Compound Corliss STEAM ENGINE of 26.1|8" H.P. x54" L.P. Cylinders x 6ft., stroke x 62-1|2 R.P.M. x 20ft. flywheel x 32 x 1-3|4" rope groves built by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ltd., complete with all fittings in perfect running order fitted with overhead crane and two-double acting Hudson's Patent Quick Displacement Air Pumps Two feed Pumps, Water Seperator, Receiver and Condenser.

One BABCOCK and WILCOX WATER TUBE BOILER, having one 4ft. water drum and 81-4" water tubes with clean certificate of 180 lbs. working pressure.

Some C. I. ROPE PULLEYS, pieces of shaftings and couplings of different sorts and sizes.

Apply with offer and terms of removing the same to the AGENTS of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.

32326

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Triennial term of the present Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz expires on the 9th July, 1929, and two non-Official members are to be elected.

Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the rate-payers of the said Notified Area Committee will be held at their Office on Station Road, Santa Cruz on SUNDAY, the 23rd June, 1929, from 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.), when the District Deputy Collector, South Salsette, will conduct the election of the said members of the new Committee.

Voting by proxy will not be allowed.

J. K. MEHTA,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz,
9th June, 1929.

32327

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

APPLICATION Deposit Receipt No. 372, Allotment Letter No. 732 and Allotment Money Receipt No. 384 for 300 Shares Nos. 30268 to 30567 of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Virdhman Mohanlal, have been LOST or MISLAID.

Any person being in possession of the above or claiming any interest in the same is requested to inform me and the Company at their Offices, Fort, Bombay, within a month from this date, after which the Company will be requested to issue Share Certificate thereof.

VIRDHMAN MOHANLAL,
Dufiari Street,
Morvi (Kathiawar).

10th, June, 1929.

32328

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1928.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1929, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 10th June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1929.

32301

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

—:o:—

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified candidates with previous Railway experience for the post of Relieving Assistant Station Masters on a salary of Rs. 35|- to start with, with chances of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 35—2-1|2—42-1|2 if found fit on trial.

Applications should be addressed to Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, Mysore, to reach him on or before 30th June, 1929.

Men already in service should send their applications through their official superiors.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Mysore, 4th June, 1929.

32324

WANTED.

—:o:—

FOR the Aligarh Muslim University (1) PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS and (2) PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS for degree and post-graduate work. Teaching experience and European qualifications essential. Salary Rs. 500—40—1,000. Efficiency bar at Rs. 800|-. Provident Fund benefit. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 30th June, 1929.

R32329

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.

In regard to the Notice published in papers inviting alternative tenders for the different types of Asphalt work on 6in. Cement Concrete Foundation on the Retebie Road intending tenderers are requested to note that natural asphalt is to be used in all types of roads and not merely in type No. III with which the direction was through oversight printed.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

32335

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our client Mr. HARIDAS DAMODAR is the owner of the following thirteen Shares of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited:—

No. 12306, 4461, 14942, 20198, 12459, 20681, 17001, 10419, 10423, 10411, 14738, 11178 and 10271.

The said Shares with the transfer forms were given by our client to Jethmal Tricumdas, who our client understands has absconded from Bombay.

Public is hereby warned and required not to deal with the said Shares in any manner whatsoever.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Haridas Damodar.

32336

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1083 of 1917.

NOWLA DOONGA AND CO. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) SHANTABAI, widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke and (2.) AUDUT-RAO WAGHOJI SHIRKE. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1920, and the Judge's Orders, dated the 14th day of September, 1928, and 15th March, 1929, made in the above Suit, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased as a Khote in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Nowla Doonga and Co. as Mortgagees and of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased, the father of the second Defendant as Mortgagor in his capacity as a Khot in the plot or plots of land or ground situate at Kirole, District Trombay, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, bearing Survey Nos. 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 107, 111, 132, 134 and 135, being the portions of the Khoti Village of Kirole left unacquired by Government out of the Survey Nos. 1 to 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 to 53, 55 to 88, 90 to 93, 95 to 101, 105 to 107, 109 to 116, 118 to 126, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135 and 136 as described in the Mortgage, dated 18th May, 1917, executed by the said Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke in favour of the said Nowla Doonga and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

32210

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 239 of 1928.

Bai DHANBAI, widow and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bai HIRABAI, widow of Haridas Khimji .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1928, the following immoveable property at Santa Cruz will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty Land or ground with the Bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowje, Dande Taluka, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District being a part of the plot of land assessed under Survey No. 298, New Survey No. 352, Plot No. 5 and Entry No. D 396, containing by admeasurement 4840 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East formerly by the property of Cawasji Dinsha Cash and now partly by the property of the said Cawasji Dinsha Cash, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and now partly by of Vinayak Bapuji Kothare and partly by the property of Soonder Pandurang and Purshottam Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Sorabji Hosangji Gazdar and Vithoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Pallanji Cowasji Banatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32212

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 946 BALES SUPERIOR SELECTED STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at R. B. C. Shed, opposite Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6, on account of the concerned:—

EX S.S. "YOKO MARU".

946 bales superior selected stapled cotton, such as Oomra, Khandesh, Bengal, C. P. and other qualities slightly damaged by water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES BORCADES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th June 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their office by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bachubhai Vithaldas, the defaulting Indentors:—

15 cases Borcades arrived per s.s. "Goldendale".

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE
A Merry Musical Melange.
SEE AND HEAR
The World's Greatest Stars of the Stage and Screen to-day!
including:
VAL and ERNIE STANTON.
ANNA CASE (Soprano).
DICK RICH and His SYNCO-SYMPHONISTS.
ARNAUT BROS.
ABE LYMAN'S ORCHESTRA.
G. MARTENELLI (Tenor).

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ESTELLE BRODY
IN
"MADAMOISELLE PARLEY-VOO"
A Giant Epic of fighting Men and a Loving Woman
A Comedy Drama with a Background of Theatrical Life.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S
Uproarious success based on his own Story:
MIKE
A Metro-Goldwyn Picture in 7 Reels.
Featuring
SALLY O'NEILL
The Wonder Girl—in a film carnival of Mirth and Joy!

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY
Sat., Sunday, and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
See it To-day
SECOND INSTALMENT
Further 8 Reels.
"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"
STARRING.
FRANK MERRILL
Wonderful! Mystifying!!
Thrill-Packed!!!
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chitoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

PHTHISIS
DR. BANERJEE'S NEW SPECIFIC
SANOTROPIN
The immense powers in this happy combination *shall* surprise you. With a special diet, it makes early cases fit in 2 months.
Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR.

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Help Him to Grow

Growing is a trying business. All the organs and members of the young body are clamouring at once for nutrition. Very often the ordinary diet—though ample in quantity—is insufficient in the special food elements required by growing children.

Should be taken at all ages

You can make quite sure that your child *is* getting the right kind of nutrition if you give him Virol. For Virol is a scientific combination of the most nourishing foods in the most digestible form.

Build him up on Virol. The time to lay the foundation of a healthy body and a strong constitution is *now*.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

MILL STRIKE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

HIGH TIME TO END IT

—

...ESS MOST COMPETENT ...Y FOR THAT SAYS MR. MEHTA

BOMBAY, June 7.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India with reference to the Textile strike situation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., said:—

To my mind, the issue of outstanding importance is not so much the cause or causes of the deadlock as the method of terminating it. The far-reaching repercussions of the continuance of the deadlock are not yet fully recognised. The entire economic life of Bombay turns round the Textile industry and the Port. The Port of Bombay itself derives much of its importance from the Textile industry. Thus, it is the Textile industry that keeps the city of Bombay going and this industry has been subjected to a series of dislocations in recent times. The Government of India did the industry a double wrong firstly by appreciating the gold value of the rupee and latterly refusing to give even the meagre recommendation recommended by its own Tariff Board. And since August 1927, a state of war between capital and labour has virtually come into existence. The Fawcett Committee have recorded that there were sixteen strikes in the industry between April 1927 and April 1928 out of which in one and only strike alone did labour gain anything and that too by agreeing to a compromise. Of the remaining strikes, two merged in the general strike of last year and all the other strikes ended in favour of the employers completely.

In addition to this series of strikes, the City witnessed a general strike last year which lasted from April to October causing untold suffering to the workers, to the industry and to the community. The appointment of the Fawcett Committee therefore was looked upon by the public as a step in the right direction and it was hoped that once the Committee reported and made their recommendations both the Employers and the Workers would loyally carry out their part of the obligations and help to establish peace in the industry. The report of the Fawcett Committee has been acknowledged on all hands as a fair and impartial document and amazing as it may seem it is within a few weeks of the publication of the Fawcett report that the City has been confronted with another general strike which has already lasted for six weeks.

If we take into account the sixteen strikes between August 1927 and April 1928 the six months of general strike from April 1928 to October 1928 and the number of lightening strikes estimated at 90 between October 1928 and March 1929 and the general strike which is continuing to-day, we have an adequate conception of the magnitude of the blow which has been struck at Bombay. It is not only the economic life of the City of Bombay that has been effected; it is the well-being of the peasant also because the cultivator of cotton can never hope to get a fair price for his cotton when the staple industry is languishing.

END THE DEADLOCK.

The urgent need of the hour is to end the deadlock. And towards that end, citizens of Bombay who are neither millowners nor leaders of the strike must take concerted action in the interest of the community. The most competent body to handle the situation is the Indian National Congress. It is the only organisation which can speak with authority for the masses of India. I hope therefore that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will bestir itself and invite Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi to take in hand the question of bringing the deadlock to an end. Neither the Millowners nor the Workers dare to deny the eminent fitness of these two national leaders to arbitrate in the present situation, I think that if the leaders of the standing of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi intervene, it ought to prove effective.

It is said, however, in certain quarters that the intervention of the kind suggested by me will not bear fruit as the present deadlock is due more to communist influences than to any dispute of trade union character. To this my reply is: the strike is no doubt communistic in some of its respects but I am equally certain that the large masses of the workers are not communists. The majority even of the workers who are on strike by choice are fighting under the belief that they are engaged in a genuine trade disputes while the rest of the workers have openly refused to follow communist lead by continuing in work. It is why, therefore, I feel that if a proper attempt is made by the Congress leaders there will be an adequate response to it.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY.

One cannot but refer in this connection to the recklessness with which the present crisis has been precipitated. In India where the Trade Union movement is still in its infancy and where the educated classes who are not themselves always workers lead the movement it is imperative on the part of the leaders to observe certain minimum safeguards in all cases in which recourse is had to strike for the purpose of settling labour disputes. The most obvious course under such circumstances is if all the avenues of amicable settlement have been explored and failed to take a formal secret ballott of the workers on the issue of the strike after the pros and cons are fully explained to the men. The Girni Kamgar Union leaders have failed to observe this elementary safeguard. They have risked the fate of thousands of workers on an issue which was capable of adjustment without recourse to strike. And they have to thank themselves if they are exposed to the suspicion that the strike is really a part of the communist programme. I am therefore of opinion that the intervention of all India leaders is urgently called for and ought to prove beneficial.

But there is another reflection which forces itself on me when analysing the situation. It is this. Is there a Government of Bombay? If there is, where is it? The starvation of thousands of workers, the threatened extinction of the premier industry and a first class financial crisis in the City seems to have left them in the cold and unperturbed. This criminal indifference deserves the severest condemnation and a citizens' protest is as much necessary against the Government's supreme indifference as against a strike so recklessly precipitated and equally recklessly continued.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKE

—:o:—

ALLEGED DENIAL OF SUPPORT TO POLICE FROM HIGHER QUARTERS

BOMBAY, June 8.

Discussion in Textile circles, says the Economic correspondent of the Free Press of India, centres round the brutal assault on Mr. Mayekar, the anti-strike Labour leader. In this connection, enquiries elicit, that Mr. Mayekar has three years and a half of service to the cause of textile workers as a Union official. He is himself a worker. He came into prominence as the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal of Prabhadevi which was founded in December 1925. According to the Fawcett Committee this Union had in March 1928 a membership of 1270, the next in rank to the Bombay Textile Union which held the place of honour with a membership of 8,234. Mr. Mayekar worked in close co-operation with the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party as Messrs. Dange, Joglekar, etc., until the beginning of the general strike last year. In 1927, the strikes in the Sassoon group of mills when it began had Mr. Mayekar's support and active co-operation. But, when the general strike was launched last year, Mr. Mayekar along with the leaders of the Bombay Textile Union resisted it, and, later, Mr. Mayekar worked independently of the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party and was the target of attack at a number of workers' meetings held during the last general strike. The leaders of the Bombay Textile Union like Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhle whatever their opposition to the general strike in the beginning accepted places of responsibility in the Joint Strike Committee. Mr. Mayekar, however, did not. He elected on the contrary to form a new union, register it under the Trades Union Act and to continue to be opposed to the general strike.

A CONSISTENT POLICY.

When the general strike was launched six weeks ago, Mr. Mayekar was opposed to it also and continued to be regarded as an anti-worker. The only reason why Mr. Mayekar elected to withdraw his co-operation from the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party seems to be that he did not agree with the Communist programme which inspired the policy of the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party who had assumed leadership of textile Labour. That Mr. Mayekar was consistent, it is said, is proved by the fact that the constitution of the Prabhadevi Mandal of which he was Secretary from its inception in December 1925 till the last general strike had a rule enjoining on it that no member of the Executive Committee of the Mandal shall be an outsider.

In this connection, it is freely stated, that as soon as the last general strike broke out, and there was recrudescence of violence representations were made to the Police Commissioner for effective action, and that it was then ascertained that the Police Commissioner did not receive that support from the higher quarters which the officer and the citizens had a right to expect. But the whole truth is not likely to come out until all the papers in the archives of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are made public. There is a strong feeling that the Riots Inquiry Committee should be moved to call for those papers and that Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner and Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, should be released from all obligations of maintaining secrecy and should be asked to disclose all the facts.—Free Press.

MILL STRIKE AND LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interview with Mr. B. F. Bharucha, which is published in your issue of 7th instant, Mr. Bharucha put forward the argument that Manchester is being enormously benefited by the present situation of the Bombay cotton mill industry.

This, however, is not case, as the interference which the series of strikes has caused to normal trading has hit the cotton mill industry in Lancashire badly. It might have been expected—and many did expect—that the inability of the Bombay mills to give deliveries during the prolonged strike of last year would bring into being a demand for Lancashire goods, but this did not prove to be the case; which a reference to the large body of merchants trading in the Mulji Jetha Market will confirm. It very soon became evident that the up-country distributors now do not as one body trade in Indian made goods and as another body trade in imported goods, but that both trades are conducted by the same distributors. When these distributors realised that goods made in Bombay were unobtainable they did not make their periodical visits to Bombay for the purpose of replenishing their stocks generally, with the consequence that sales of Lancashire made goods suffered most severely. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Bharucha's argument is evidently based on a misapprehension of facts. It is not even certain that Japanese made goods benefited to any real extent by the stoppage in the manufacture of Bombay goods, and yet the competition between these two manufactures is much more direct than between Bombay made goods and Lancashire made goods.

As this letter directly challenges Mr. Bharucha's argument the writer would be very pleased if Mr. Bharucha would state what was the source of the information upon which he based his argument.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay June 8. FACTS.

MILL SITUATION WORSENS

—:o:—

G. K. UNION RESENTS OWNERS' POSTER

There was comparatively less commotion in the mill area on Sunday, all mills being closed for weekly holiday. True to their word, the mill-owners put up a Marathi poster at all mill-gates, once again reaffirming the policy of the Mill-owners' Association in regard to the present strike. The poster makes it clear that no wage-cut is being contemplated, and whatever the Girni Kamgar Union say to the contrary is an absolute lie. The Mill-owners' Association has declared, in uncompromising terms, that the owners will never submit to the dictation of a few "agitators."

The Girni Kamgar Union has issued a leaflet which is intended to be a reply to the poster of the owners. The situation has taken a change for the worse and the contending parties stand to-day poles apart. The exodus of workers to villages has now ceased since the monsoon has set in, and the steamer communication is closed. It is now a foregone conclusion that at least for three months more still the steamer communication reopens, the mills will have to work with insufficient men even if the strike fizzles out.

RED FLAG UNION'S PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I enclose herewith a translation of the latest Girni Kamgar Union leaflet from which it may be judged how the workpeople are at present being intimidated into remaining away from work.—Yours, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary,
Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay.

June 7.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

"RED FLAG."

The mill-owners are moving heaven and earth to come to terms with the strikers. The owners are alarmed at the determination of the workers. There is a danger to the lives of those who wish to go to work. There is every possibility of your getting molested by "mawalees". Therefore do not go to work and in this way defeat the owners and the "mawalees".

Owing to the exodus of mill-hands mostly all the mills are on the point of closing. The henchmen of the mill-owners are trying to bring an amicable settlement with the Red Flag. But strike will never be over until all the demands are granted. So if you sacrifice like this for some time more, you will get everything and the strike will be successful.

It has become very dangerous to go to work. In some places the Mucceadams, the Managers and Masters call the workmen inside the mill and beat the mill-hands instead of giving them work. Yesterday in Tardeo Maneckjee Petit Mill one mill-hand was so much beaten by one mucceadam, named Ahmed, that the man had to be sent to the hospital on account of bleeding from the eye.

So do not go to work. Do not put your lives into danger. Bring success to the Red Flag.

(Sd.) G. L. KANDALKAR,
President.

(Sd.) V. K. TAVDE,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June, 1929.

LABOUR MINISTERS ARRIVE AT WINDSOR

—:o:—

TO RECEIVE SEALS OF OFFICE FROM KING

CROWDS CHEER "GOOD OLD RAMSAY".

LONDON, June 8.

The Labour Cabinet Ministers arrived at Windsor at eleven this morning to receive the seals of office from the King. All were in top hats and morning dress and drove to Windsor in carriages with postillions and footmen. Though the time of departure from London was kept a secret some persons recognised Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues and immediately a crowd gathered with shouts of "Good old Ramsay." "Maggie" Bonfield got a particularly warm reception from the crowd. The audience with the King lasted an hour. Mr. MacDonald interviewed on coming out said: "My colleagues and I were extremely delighted to find the King looking so well and to see how magnificently he was able to go through the ceremony without a suggestion of fatigue." It is understood that Mr. Baldwin will shortly submit a resignation honours list to the King.

THANKSGIVING FUND TOTAL

SIMLA, June 8.

The grand total of the Thanksgiving Fund is Rupees one lakh and fiftyseven thousand to-day.—A. P.

RAILWAY PORTER GETS REWARD FOR VALUABLE INFORMATION

LAHORE, June 9.

A railway coolie named Mohammad Hussain has received Rs. 1,000 reward offered by the Agent of the N. W. Railway for information leading to the arrest of the person responsible for several outbreaks of fire in the Goghalpura railway yard. —A. P.

MURDER OF MR. VARADKAR

—:o:—

K. G. BRAHMIN'S APPEAL GOVERNOR TO EXPEDITE TRIAL.

To mourn the sad and sudden demise of late Mr. B. G. Varadkar who was brutally murdred by his tenants in a village in Ratnagiri District only a few days back, a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community was held on Sunday afternoon at Laxmi Baug, Bhatvadi, Mr. B. L. Dabholkar, Advocate, presiding. The meeting was well attended and marked by a keen feeling of resentment at the cold-blooded manner in which the crime was perpetrated. Speeches were made by Mr. S. K. Patil and others eulogising the services rendered by late Mr. Varadkar to the cause of education. A condolence resolution was passed. A telegram was sent to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, requesting him to instruct his officers to expedite the proceedings of both investigation and trial so that the perpetrators of this heinous crime should be speedily brought to book.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF RANA PRATAP

The Mandvi Hindu Volunteer Corps will perform the birthday celebration of Rana Pratap at 8-30 p.m. at Kaya Building, Musjid Bunder Road, Mr. Nensey Tejpal presiding.

B. P. BABY AND HEALTH WEEK ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN PAST FIVE MONTHS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association was held on Wednesday last at Government House, Poona, under the presidentship of Lady Sykes. Among those present were the Hon. Sir J. L. Rieu, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Hon. Mr. Hotson, Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff and Rao Bahadur Bole.

INCREASE IN EXHIBITIONS.

Dr. H. V. Tilak, in reviewing the progress of work done during the last five months, stated that the Association gave advice and help in either propaganda material or men or in both to 97 places in this Presidency and 9 places outside this Presidency. The Association had thus already attained the figure of Baby and Health Week celebrations that it had reached in the whole of the last year. The Honorary Secretaries visited 15 places either to organize Baby and Health Week Committees or to deliver lectures. During the last five months the Association organized two large exhibitions at its own expense. At Poona advantage was taken of the presence of nearly 800 teachers from Marathi-speaking districts that had assembled in Poona for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Training College for men. Mr. Devadhar arranged a Health Exhibition and a Conference of teachers that lasted for two days to discuss the ways and means of conducting Health education in the primary schools and in the villages in general. Nearly six hundred teachers attended the function and many took part in the discussion.

Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, took advantage of the session of the Divisional Conference of Konkan Municipalities and Local Boards held at Malwan and organized there a Health and Child Welfare Exhibition. He also delivered a speech at the Conference and got a resolution passed requesting all the Local Bodies to establish Health Committees in order to carry on continuous Health propaganda in the villages. Drs. Jacob Solomon (Ahmedabad) and Kumbhakonum (Hubli), the Divisional Secretaries of the Association for Gujerat and Karnatak respectively, arranged Health Exhibitions and Cinema programmes in many villages with the help of the materials supplied by the Association.

PROPAGANDA MATERIAL.

Dr. Tilak informed the Committee that as old models and cinema films got worn out the Association had to prepare new models and purchase new films. Three new films were purchased and order had been placed for three more. Twelve new models were also prepared and in preparing them an endeavour was made to demonstrate by contrast the Sanitary and Hygienic as opposed to insanitary and unhygienic practices and surroundings that led to the spread of many preventable diseases commonly found in the mofussil.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITION AT NASIK.

An interim-statement of Income and Expenditure was submitted to members and it was pointed out that it was possible to spare sufficient amount for the organization of a Divisional Health and Child Welfare Exhibition on the lines of the Poona Exhibition held last year but on a much smaller scale.

A suggestion was made that the surplus might be utilized towards the appointment of a Lady doctor for six months as an experiment in order to put into effect the scheme of Organized Baby and Health Week Propaganda in the mofussil which was already passed provisionally by the Association. It was, however, shown that it was not advisable to make such a temporary appointment with the funds at the disposal of the Association. It was finally resolved that up to Rs. 500 be sanctioned as the contribution of the Association for the Divisional Health and Child Welfare Exhibition at Nasik and Mr. Devadhar be entrusted with its organization in co-operation with the local institutions of the Division.

The Hon. Sir J. L. Rieu proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Sykes and the meeting terminated.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MUSLIM MERCHANT IN AMBUR

—:o:—

An Ambur correspondent writes:—Mr. Bangi Hayath Badsha Sahib, a respectable and leading merchant, well-known for his munificence and charities, in Southern India, died at his residence at Ambur on Sunday the 2nd inst.

The charities of the deceased gentleman are too numerous to mention and they will ever remain as standing monuments in the hearts of the people of Ambur. To mention only a few, the daily market and the Madrasa-e-Deeniyath buildings were both built by him at a cost of Rs. 80,000, and are now permanent endowments for two schools, religious and secular of both communities. He was maintaining a school for the "depressed" classes and helped other educational institutions like the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi, the two Arabic Colleges at Vellore, the Anjuman at Madras, the Madrasae Muzharul Uloom and the Gosha Girls' School, Ambur with large sums of money. He was distributing cloths to 10 or 15 thousands of poor people during the month of Ramzan and feeding an equal number annually in the months in which Prophet Mohamed was born.

ALLEGED CHEATING

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST TWO BROTHERS

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jal Hormasji Choksi and his mother Goolbai Hormasji Choksi residing at Thakoredwar charged Ardeshir R. Mehta and his brother Nusserwanji R. Mehta with cheating them in respect of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,625 respectively.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. K. V. Rege Advocates appeared for the complainants and Bahmansha Daroowalla Advocate defended the accused brothers.

On the application of Mr. Daroowalla the Court exempted the attendance of accused No. 2 as he was an accessory after the fact and as he was not in Bombay.

By way of challenge to the above two cases Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta obtained summonses against Hormasji Cowasji Choksi, (2) Jal Hormasji Choksi, (3) and Goolbai Hormasji Choksi on a charge of cheating in respect of a Promissory Note of the amount of Rs. 2,000 and fraudulently or dishonestly secreting or destroying a valuable security viz. a "Kararnamat" i.e. an agreement, dated 12-10-24 and aiding and abetting each other under Sections 420-477 and 114 I.P.C. and also obtained a search warrant against them for the seizure of the said "Kararnamah". A search was made but no such document was found in the house of the accused. In this case Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla Advocate appeared for the complainant and Mr. C. N. Kanuga Advocate appeared for all the accused.

After reading the three complaints and in view of the civil suit filed by A. R. Mehta against Hormasji, Jal and Goolbai Choksi in respect of a partnership dispute, the Court suggested a stay of the criminal cases till the civil suit was decided or in the alternativ to refer their disputes to the arbitration of some one, but in the beginning the parties would not agree. The Court then proceeded with the hearing of Jal Choksi's case and after cross-examination of the complainant at some length Mr. Kanuga applied to the Court to adjourn all the three cases to enable the parties to consider the suggestion of the Court, to which Mr. Daroowalla raised no objection.

THE FACTS.

Briefly stated the facts as alleged, are, the accused who are residents of Tirodi in Central Provinces, obtained a loan of Rs. 2,000 for the purposes of their business, on a Promissory note dated 31st July 1926 from the complainant Jal H. Choksi and by way of co-lateral security delivered to him some property in Mouza Kharpetia in C. P. representing that the property was unencumbered. Similarly they obtained Rs. 2,625 from Bai Goolbai on the security of their Shellac jungles at Tirodi in the C. P.

On inquiries they found that the properties had long been sold and mortgaged by the accused and the complainants were thus deprived of their security.

FIRST ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS.

Ardeshir R. Mehta in his complaint against (1) Jal, (2) Hormasji and (3) Goolbai Choksi alleged that he had entrusted accused No. 2 with a number of title deeds of his properties either to raise a loan thereon or to sell them as he, the complainant, was in need of funds. That at the time of taking loans from Hormasji in the name of his wife Goolbai he the complainant had informed him that a conditional sale of his "Kharpatia" property was affected by him and he had entrusted accused No. 2 with a "Kararnamah" to that effect, which was not registered. That the accused No. 2 falsely gave him the complainant, to understand that one of the Promissory notes of the amount of Rs. 2,000 was missing and fraudulently obtained another Promissory note in the name of his son Jal. These allegations he stated he was in a position to prove from the letters he had written to the accused and sent under Postal certificates. That thereafter the accused entered into a business partnership with him which resulted in a loss and as he called upon accused No. 2. Hormasji, to pay his share of the loss, he in conspiracy with his wife and son brought false charges against him.

The cases stand adjourned to 14th instant.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rana Pratap Jayanti celebration. Public meeting, at Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

PUBLIC JNANESHWAR CLASS.

Swami Gnatitanaanda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a Pravachan on Jnaneshwari in Marathi in the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, to celebrate the birth anniversary of Rana Pratap.

ST. ANTHONY'S FEAST.

The Marnenses Union will celebrate the annual feast of its Patron Saint (St. Anthony of Padua) with a solemn high mass, Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, on Sunday the 16th June at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Sonapur Chapel, Marine Lines. Rev. Fr. M. D'Sa, B.A., Vicar Cavel Church will preach in 'Concanim' on the occasion. All members and subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

PRATAP JAYANTI AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, Pratap Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. in Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall, when Sjt. Amratlal Daipatbhai Shethi will address the meeting.

BOMBAY GOWRAKSHAK MANDLI

—:o:—

THANA COLLECTOR PAYS VISIT

In the course of his remarks about his visit to the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli, Kandivli, the Collector of Thana says:—

"I paid to-day my visit to the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli to which I had so long looked forward. There is no doubt that the institution is one of the most important in the Presidency, its work as the first non-official institution to tackle the problem of cattle breeding is one of commanding interest. It has a just claim to the full support both of Government and the public.

I should like to pay a tribute to the work of the Secretaries, Mr. Motilal Kanji and Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji, the Manager, Mr. Shah, and Mr. Shah of Chinchni, and other public spirited gentlemen who have devoted their time and charity to an institution which is not merely charitable but supremely progressive and useful."

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1929.

The Labour Cabinet.

The new Labour Cabinet is an interesting combination. It is essentially a compromise proposition and has both the strength and weakness of a compromise. It does not wholly represent the progressive spirit in the Labour movement of Britain as a whole. But Labour would, for the time being at least, gladly condone this defect, in its relief and joy at being in power, with a better chance of retaining it than it had before. Liberals and Conservatives would welcome the Cabinet as they seem to have done already, as it is not so bad—from their points of view—as it might have been. The Liberals have more in common with the present Cabinet than they would have had with any Conservative Cabinet imaginable. There are at least five Ministers who form a hiatus between Labour and Liberals, either because they were Liberals before or because they belong to the Labour Party more or less in a technical sense. Mr. MacDonald has fairly succeeded in securing in advance at least the passive support of the Liberals. The Conservatives have, of course, little in common with the Cabinet and would for the most part be in the Opposition, but they have no reason to be alarmed. The Cabinet is not far different from what a radical Liberal Ministry would have been. It is a "Lib-Lab." compromise.

The Cabinet deserves all the faint praise bestowed on it by the British Press. The "Daily Herald" a Labour organ, is content with remarking that the body of legislators and administrators is Labour's conclusive answer to those who asked: "Is Labour fit to govern?" The "conclusive" answer still remain to be given, though most men would readily agree that almost all the Ministers are able men, several enjoying a Continental reputation and in talent, the Cabinet is certainly far superior to any Cabinet that the Conservative and Liberals put together can form. The "Times" is perfectly right in its comment that the Cabinet is the best that could have been designed to carry-out an "unprovocative" policy. Labour policy in the immediate future will not only not be provocative but may conceivably be so overcautious as to make the Left Wing of Labour feel restive. For, as the "Daily Telegraph says, the new Government is a Government of "Moderates and Gradualists". In fact almost all papers agree that the new Government is safe and sober and the "Daily Mail" has good reason to hope that it may last a good deal longer than some prophets imagine. The Government is itself so designed as to stay long, though its policy may for some time be insipid and uninspiring.

Even the British Press has taken special interest in the appointment of Captain Wedgwood Benn as Secretary of State for India. Captain Benn has the negative merit of not being known to be a reactionary. According to an M.P. he is not going to be "intimidated" either by Indian Labour or Indian Nationalism. Whether he gives India resolute government or not, she is determined to win her freedom. To the "Manchester Guardian" his qualifications for the post are not "self-evident". We should have thought that his being half a Liberal was deemed the main qualification. Mr. Garvin thinks that the Captain may soon make room for Mr. Vernon Hartshorn. But, as we said before, individuals in the Government mean less than the Government as a whole. The Cabinet is fairly tied down to the Simon Commission's recommendations by its past commitments and its present Parliamentary position, and the exclusion of Col. Wedgwood who condemned the composition of the Simon Commission is significant in this connection Some very optimistic Indians hope to pin down Mr. MacDonald to his recent and oft-repeated promises to India. But nearly as many promises preceded the appointment of the Commission as have succeeded it. It is not difficult to imagine whether Mr. MacDonald will prize his promises more or his power. There is one thing, however, which Mr. MacDonald and the Liberals and the Conservatives prize most and that is Britain's trade with India. A permanent and happy solution of the Indian question depends far more on the people of India than on the sweet will of the Secretary of State of India or the Premier.

Congressmen and Strike

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta may well ask: "Is there a Government of Bombay"? A strike that threatens the very existence of the first industry of the city, and indeed, of the country is dragging on for weeks and is getting worse day by day. But, as Mr. Mehta observes, the impending crisis seems to have left the Government cold and unperturbed. With this indifference may be contrasted the successful intervention of the Mysore Government in the strike in the Minerva and Maharaja Mills at Bangalore. As a result of this timely intervention all the strikers have resumed work and the dispute promises to be amicably settled, the Mill managers having guaranteed that there will be no victimisation and that even all cases of dismissals in the present instance will be excused.

When the Government fail in their duty, the Congress should step in as being more representative of peoples' interests. We are glad to note that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has at last begun to move in the matter. With the aid of leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Committee may well hope to overcome the apparent indisposition of the strikers and the mill owners to refer their dispute to arbitration.

Evolution not Snail's Pace

At the International Conference at Geneva Mr. N. M. Joshi observed that the revolutionary ideals and methods of Moscow appealed more to Eastern Labour than did the evolutionary methods of Geneva as the workers there "are unwilling to wait for many decades to achieve what the European workers have achieved in a century." We do not think Mr. Joshi has stated the whole truth in the above remarks or has presented fairly the contrast between revolutionary and evolutionary methods. A part of the truth left unsaid by Mr. Joshi was stated by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, himself a staunch believer in the evolutionary theory, who observed in a lecture in London last week that the spread of Communism was inevitable unless the conditions of work and social existence in India considerably improved. Somewhat similar observations were recently made by Lord Irwin himself. Besides, evolution does not mean snail's pace. Because one nation takes a century to discover or demonstrate a truth, say, the futility and the inhumanity of forced labour, it does not follow that all other nations must wait for a century to enforce that truth.

Congress Sweeps the Polls.

The Council elections in Bengal are over, and though the results are not yet fully declared, it seems all but certain that Congressmen have swept the polls. From the returns so far available it appears that out of 38 non-Muslim seats whose results are known no less than 31 have gone to the Congress Party. As regards the majorities the Party's candidates gained, the case of the Bankura West non-Muslim Constituency is perhaps typical. The Congress candidate there got 6770 votes, whereas his rival, Mr. J. N. Gupta, retired I.C.S., and the sponsor of the Progressive Party, got only 937 votes, of which 251 were rejected, and forfeited the deposit money into the bargain. Even the "Statesman" is forced to admit that "the Swarajists have had very much their own way for one reason or another." There need be no doubt about the reason. They give the toughest fight to Government. The bureaucracy's inevitable chagrin at the success of the Congress candidates is betrayed by the order under the Bengal Ordinance issued against Mr. Pratul Ganguli, the ex-detenu, who has been elected by Dacca to the Council.

"Viceroy's Nominees"

"Viceroy's Nominees" is an apt title the "Manchester Guardian" gives to a brief paragraph noticing the arrival in England of the members of the Indian Central Committee. They may be important men but they are not the representatives of the people. Those elected by the Council of State are elected by an inadequately representative body, dominated by officials and nominated members. They too are Viceroy's nominees. The same title applies fairly to the much boosted Provincial Committees. If the officials and nominated members had kept out of the way, there would not have been a single Simonite Committee.

BOMBAYS DRAINAGE PROBLEM

A MYSTERY THAT NEEDS TO BE CLEARED UP

(BY CITIZEN).

A question of vital interest and of great importance has been engaging for some years past the serious attention of the Bombay Municipality. This question is the location of the Sewerage Outfall for the North of the City. The conflict of decisions on this important matter has been the cause of holding the work of Sewerage in the North of Bombay. If the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Mackison had not stopped the work of the new Sewerage Outfall at Love Grove, which he undertook to complete to a length of four thousand feet for a sum of Rs. 25,00,000, after having spent nearly 20,00,000 in building only a very short length of Outfall the new Outfall would have been completed long ago and the Sewerage of the North of the Island would have been taken in hand without the serious delay that has occurred. In order to examine this question fully, it is necessary to go not only into the history of the Bombay Drainage, but also to review to situation as it changed from time to time during recent years.

UNACCEPTABLE SCHEMES.

In the sixties of the last century the sewage of Bombay used to be discharged into a rocky creek at Love Grove which is near the land where the present new sluices are. It was discharged there in a crude state night and day and it is no wonder that most abominable smells were given out at the place and the whole of the foreshore was rendered foul. Owing to this state of things a great prejudice was necessarily created against Love Grove as the place for the discharge of sewage. It was for this reason that the Engineers who served in the city during the sixties of the last century did not consider Love Grove as a fit place for the discharge of sewage. These Engineers were Mr. Tracey, Mr. Ormiston Sir Robert Rawlinson, Major Tulloch and others. Some of them suggested the sea shore behind the Town Hall, Carnac and Wadi Bunder as the sites for the discharge of sewage while others suggested the site near the Old Colaba Observatory or Malabar Point, near the present Government House. Major Tulloch advocated the application of sewage to land in the North. It is sufficient to mention this in order to show that most unacceptable schemes were put forward by the Engineers of those days who were not in favour of the Love Grove site for the discharge of sewage.

TWO REQUISITES LACKING.

It was when the ideas on the subject were in this confused state that the Corporation requested the Government in 1877 to appoint a committee to go the whole question and advise the Corporation as to what was best to be done. The Committee after examining the Engineers and others issued a very favourable report in January 1878, in which 'inter alia' they recorded their conclusion that the Sewerage Outfall might safely be placed at Love Grove. In their report they stated that they had gone very carefully into the question of the Outfall and had examined all the divergent views expressed up to then and finally concluded that if a proper Outfall were constructed at Love Grove "carried out below low water springs and the rocky barrier in the storm water creek removed, the Love Grove nuisance would cease." This Report was approved and adopted by the Corporation who resolved to proceed with the work recommened therein at once. The Outfall which the Committee recommended, was constructed a few feet to the north of the present Outfall and it was completed in 1880. However it appears from papers that the two principal requisites necessary for an efficient sea outfall were wanting. The outfall was carried only a few feet into the sea, was not under a sufficient head of sea water and the sewage discharged was not in a fresh state and was consequently putrid and offensive. The nuisance at Love Grove, therefore continued owing to these two great deficiencies and complaints continued to be made about the foul smell.

1910 ENQUIRY.

In 1910 on the suggestion of the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, the Corporation requested a well-known firm of Marine Engineers and contractors, Messrs. Lowther Kidd & Co., to make a survey of the sea bed as well as a study of the tidal currents and to report if it was possible to provide at Love Grove a satisfactory and successful Outfall. They were also told that if they came to the conclusion that a successful Outfall could be constructed at Love Grove they should also indicate the best position for the same and the distance to which it should be carried. The survey was carefully carried out by them for some months and ultimately they reported to the Corporation that a perfectly successful Outfall could be constructed at Love Grove and they submitted plans and estimates for the work. They further stated as under:

"The survey operations clearly accounted for the failure of the present Outfall by the sluggish tidal currents in shore and, more particularly, by the insetting and retrograde movement of the flood tide but they as clearly established the existence of strong definite and along-shore currents in the offing. A careful consideration of the whole results leaves no doubt that provided the Outfall be carried out as proposed so as to discharge into the full tidal current, the sewage will be discharged at such a depth and carried to such a distance as to ensure its exposure to the action of a large volume of the sea water which will render it innocuous before it reaches the shore, thus fully ensuring the success of the Outfall."

THE SCHEME SANCTIONED.

Their original estimate for the work was 44 lacs which they afterwards reduced to about 36-1/2 lacs. This scheme was scrutinised by a Committee of Bombay Engineers in the service of Government the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust and finally the whole question was submitted to Sir John Wolfe Barry and latterly to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor. It was also very carefully gone into by the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Mackison, and they all while slightly differing in details, finally came to the conclusion that if the Outfall were constructed as modified and ultimately decided

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day.

Regrettable.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar's criticism of the Congress Working Committee's decision regarding Council attendance by Congress members and of the President of the Congress is most regrettable. More loyalty to the Congress, a better sense of discipline and at any rate more dignity in language was expected from a responsible Congress leader who expects loyalty and discipline from his followers in the Congress. For a Congressman to defy the considered and unanimous decision of the Working Committee and to say of the Congress President that he "was simply debasing and abusing the dictatorial power he had secured in the inner counsels of the Congress" is indeed the limit of irresponsibility. One could understand honest differences of opinion regarding the use of the Councils by Congressmen, but Mr. Kelkar's defiant manner and personal attack on the Congress President call for the severest public censure.

A Matter of Discipline.

We shall not enter here into the ethics or expediency of a ban on Councils, partial or complete. Just at present the question of Congress discipline is all-important. It must be noted that the Working Committee's decision is not only unanimous, but is absolutely consistent with the resolution of the Madras Congress which called upon "the non-official members of the Legislatures not to attend meetings of the Legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant" and for a few other specified purposes. The Working Committee, specially empowered by the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to regulate the Congress Party's attendance in the Councils, has a right and is expected to enforce the above resolution strictly in the present exceptional circumstances. We have no doubt that the Working Committee will wisely use the discretionary powers which it has reserved to itself. Mr. Kelkar, not being a member of the Congress Party as such, may not accept the Committee's decision. But as a member of the Congress he owes some loyalty to that body and should not seek to undermine its influence by encouraging indiscipline and by vilifying the Congress President. Some of the U. P. Swarajist Councillors, too, are reported to have decided to defy the Working Committee's instruction. We think the time has come for the Working Committee to deal sternly with indiscipline in the ranks of the Congress Party.

India and Burma.

Reading between the lines of Reuter's report of Lord Reading's speech at the annual Burma Dinner in London it is easy to gather that his criticism of the separatist movement in Burma must have been much severer than it is made out to be in the report. The arguments which he advanced against separation all point to the need of Burma being an integral part of the United States of India. Among other arguments, he urged that security from external aggression and questions of defence necessitate some arrangement with India and Britain. It seems certain that Lord Reading, like the Britishers who encouraged the movement, think more of the arrangement between Britain and Burma than between India and Burma. Britishers plead for the separation of Burma from India only to tighten their hold on the country without hindrance from India. But that is a move which neither Indians nor Burmans will tolerate. Indians would any day give Burma the right of self-determination, but they are confident that Burma would any day prefer being a free member of the Federated States of India than to be under the domination of the British.

Flouting the Voters.

As was expected by everyone, the Governor of Bombay has followed the mischievous lead given by the Viceroy and has decided to extend the life of the Legislative Council. Like the Viceroy, too, he refrains from indicating the exact period of the extension. The inference is irresistible that the Viceroy and the Governors, while they talk of the unfairness of holding elections before the voters have any idea of the Simon Commission's Reform proposals, are prepared to postpone the elections, if possible, till the new Reforms Act is on the Statute Book, thereby depriving the electorates of any chance of expressing their views. Government ill-reckon the cost of such subterfuges.

WANTED COMPLETE OVER-HAULING

Governing Body of Indian Research Fund Association

I. M. S. AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Dr. Deshmukh on "Unpardonable Waste of Public money"

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh President of the Bombay Medical Union, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Education Health and Lands:

In continuation of my letter dated the 16th May 1929, with reference to the location of the Central Medical Research Institute and cognate matters I have the honour to say that the constitution of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association requires to be completely overhauled. At the present moment, it consists entirely of Officials w with the solitary exception of the Raja of Parlakimedi. Government have seen the advisability of associating on the Agricultural Research Council non-official representatives of various interests concerned in the development of Agriculture as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. A similar enlargement of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association, for which generous grants are voted by the Legislative Assembly has long been overdue. In the opinion of my Committee, this body should have on it besides Officers and representatives of Government, at least two representatives of the Legislative Assembly and one of the Council of State. The Independent Medical Profession and Scientific Bodies should be as in the case of the Agricultural Research Council, adequately represented on it. There should be at least one representative of each Medical Faculty of the various Universities that confer degrees in Medicine. The All-India Medical Congress which was established last year at Calcutta should be asked to elect two representatives. In view of the close association with Medicine with Chemistry Botany and Entomology, my Committee are strongly of opinion that the Indian Chemical Society should also be asked to elect two representatives for the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association, and that the Indian Science Congress should likewise be privileged to elect one Botanist and one Entomologist thereon.

My Committee have given considerable thought to the question of recruitment for the Indian Medical Research Department for the Central Medical Research Institute, and for the Public Health Institute. The relation of these two Institutes with the Medical Research Department do not yet seem to have been properly defined.

KEEP THEM OPEN FOR SELECTION.

My Committee fail to understand why 23 out of the existing 30 posts in the Medical Research Department should continue to be reserved for I. M. S. Officers, whatever reasons there may have been for such reservation in the past. The policy of reserving a large number of research posts to members of the Indian Medical Service and of creating a separate grade of inferior service members of which can never aspire to the higher appointments however competent they may be, is in the opinion of my Committee, largely responsible for retarding the progress of Medical Research in this country. They desire therefore to impress upon Government the necessity of keeping all the posts in the Research Department open for selection from whatever quarter competent men may be available. I. M. S. Officers, if eligible, may certainly compete for selection. My Committee earnestly hope that Government will address the Secretary of State for India on this matter and get his sanction for an open recruitment for all the existing posts in the Research Department. My Committee are glad to note that Government have decided to throw open for selection all the new posts recommended to be created by the Fletcher Committee for the Research Department.

THE SELECTION BOARD.

My Committee have given careful consideration to the proposals of Sir Walter Fletcher's Committee concerning the way recruitment will henceforth be carried out in the Research Department. They are of opinion that the Recruitment or Selection Board should consist of those who are associated with administration as well as those who are connected with Medical Colleges, of representatives of those actually concerned with research and of scientific bodies. Without making it an unwieldy body, it would thus be representative of as many interests as possible and would consist of members who are in touch with the work going on in different parts of the country. In the opinion of my Committee the Selection or Recruitment Board for the Indian Medical Research Department should thus consist of 13 Members as under:—

1. Director General I. M. S.
2. Deputy Director General I. M.S.
3. Public Health Commissioner with Government of India.
4. Director in Chief, Central Medical Research Institute.
5. Director in Chief Public Health Institute Calcutta, (Rockefeller Endowment).
6. One representative of the staff of Medical Colleges under non-Government management.
7. One representative of the staff of non-I M S Officers of Medical Colleges, under Government management.
8-9. Two representatives of Independent Medical Profession.
10111. To representatives of Officers in the Medical Research Dept., one of whom at least should be a non-I. M. S. Indian Officer.
12-13. Two non-Medical Scientists one of whom should be a representative of the Indian Chemical Society, and another of the Indian Science Congress who should be either an Entomologist or a Botanist.

The duration of appointment of members on the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association and on the Recruitment Board, other than of those members who are either representatives of the Central Legislature or are appointed by reason of the office of appointmen they hold, will be three years.

MARKED DISPARITY.

In the proposals submitted by Government to the Standing Finance Committee in August 1928, the salaries of the Director at the Central Medical Research Institute, and of the Professors at the Public Health Institute, have been shown at Rs. 2-500 p. m., each; the salaries of the Assistant Director at the Central Medical Research Institute are shown at Rs. 1-600 p.m., each, and of the Assistant Professor at the Public Health Institute at Rs. 400 p.m. each. My Committee fail to find any reason for such marked disparity in the proposals made by Government as the gulf between, an officer drawing Rs. 2,500 and one drawing Rs. 400 would simply be unbridgeable. The Assistant Professor can never hope to be the Professor. My Committee are therefore of the opinion that the following grades should be fixed for the Senior Staff at the Central Medical Research and Public Health Institutes:—

Directors or Professors:—Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 p.m. each.

Assistant Directors or Assistant Professors:—Rs. 1-000—50—1-500 p.m. each.

UNPARDONABLE WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

In the Research Department it has unhappily too often happened that while a highly paid Senior Officer is appointed to carry out investigations, the only staff that he is provided with consists of a laboratory assistant or two, perhaps a clerk and a servant or two. Some of the Officers are occasionally given an Assistant on a small salary quite out of proportion with the emoluments of the Officers entrusted with conducting "research". More often than not such an arrangement has ultimately resulted in an unpardonable waste of public money inasmuch as directly the Officer is due for leave or gets a preferment in some other place, the investigation either stops or is kept in abeyance. Seeking a preferment is an unfailing habit of the "I M S Research Officers" in this country, unlike what the research men do in England and other countries where these workers stick to their work in the same place for a number of years and in some cases even devote their life to it. How the energy and money are wasted in this country in frequent transfers of men in the Medical Research Department from one centre to another can be easily seen if one were to prepare a statistical table showing the activities of the I. M. S. Members of the Medical Research Department, and their various transfers during the last ten years. My Committee believe that every research unit should consist of (1) a Director; (2) an Assistant Director who should be colleague of the Director, equally capable contact with whom would be stimulating even to the Director himself and one who could replace him while on leave or otherwise without stoppage of work in the section; (3) and of two or three Assistants. Such Assistants may in the first instance be taken on 2-years' probation on about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 p.m., and if found capable intelligent and industrious, they should be drafted permanently in the grade of Rs. 450—25—750, 750—50—1,000 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 750. This latter class of Officers will serve to be recruiting ground from which more capable Officers could be recruited in the grade of Assistant Directors and Directors.

WANTED RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

A great field for investigations is at prsent available in the exising teaching Hospitals and Medical Colleges in the country. These have so far, been sadly neglected for want of suitable endowments for the encouragement of promising young graduates to undertake researches under the direction and supervision of the Professors. These Scholarships or Fellowship at Medical Colleges should correspond to what is arranged to be done in the way of Scholarships for Agricultural Research. A great deal of clinical material is at present simply wasted for want of such Fellowships. The harnessing of such a material will be of incalculable good to the country. My Committee would, therefore, impress upon Government the need of awarding a few Research Fellowships to every Medical College in the country.

In conclusion my Committee would once again beg Government would pay every attention possible to this as well as their previous communications in this behalf.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. V. DESHMUKH.
President,
Bombay Medical Union.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE PROBLEM

Continued from page 6.

by them it would prove a success and the nuisance would cease altogether. In fact, Mr. Cadell in finally submitting the scheme to the Corporation said that it had been very carefully considered by Mr. Mackison and by the best authorities available and that they were fortunate in having obtained such practical unanimity of opinion from all those who had reported on it. The Corporation finally approved of the plans and estimates which according to Mr. Mackison, amounted to Rs. 25,00,000 and entrusted the work to that Municipal Engineer to be carried out departmentally. The work of the new Outfall was taken in hand in 1914 and after about half the length was constructed further work was stopped in 1920-21 by Mr. Mackison. We do not find in any proceedings of the Corporation any reference made by the Commissioner to the Corporation in regard tto the intention of the Municipal Executive to stop the work nor, it seems was any approval or sanction of the Corporation obtained to this procedure being adopted.

MUCH MONEY AND LITTLE WORK.

It seems exceedingly curious that the work about the success of which there was such unanimity of opinion and which Mr. Mackison had undertaken to complete at a cost not exceeding the sum of Rs. 25,00-000, was stopped by that Engineer without putting the matter before the Corporation and without obtaining their approval to the same. It appears however, from other papers that Mr. Mackison had spent nearly Rs. 20-00,000 in executing only half the work out of the total amount of Rs. 25-00,000, for which he had undertaken to do the whole of the wrok. It is for the Municipal councillors to find out after careful enquiries if this lavish expenditure was really the cause of Mr. Mackison stopping the work or not. It is evident from the papers and it is admitted by even the opponents of the Love Grove Outfall that by constructing a new Outfall to half the length the original nuisance has been enormously reduced. The late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, in his Press Note as the Chairman of the Port Trust very emphatically pointed out the enormous improvement which had resulted even from this partially constructed Outfall. The ex-Drainage Engineer Mr. Daruvala, in his report to the Corporation stated from his own personal experience and observations that as much as 90 per cent. of the original nuisance had disappeared. In these circumstances it is extremely difficult to understand how Mr. Mackison could subsequently assert that he had stopped the work as he become convinced that the object for which the Outfall was taken in hand would not be served, if the Outfall were completed. We are sure that this explanation of Mr. Mackison will certainly be rejected by the public and the Corporation, having regard to the opinion of those entitled to speak on the question

(To Be Continued).

JANJIRA AFFAIRS

POONA HINDU PROTEST

POONA, June 7.

The Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Poona, writes:—

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the citizens of Poona, held on June 1, at the Shivaji Mandir, where among the prominent speakers were Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Pandit Satevalkar, Messrs. Potnis, Gupte, Sane, and Ranade, Mr. Chitrao being in the chair:—

This general meeting of the citizens of Poona challenges statements about the movements of the Hindu Sabha, made by Mr. Kapadia, Diwan of Janjira State, in his authorized version about the acts of violence committed at Shriwardhan and asks him to prove them or take them back.

2. This general meeting of the Citizens of Poona strongly protests against the action of the Government of the Janjira State, who have broken the custom of old, and have arrested 69 Hindu gentlemen and their leaders and have kept them in custody without laying any charge upon them.

This meeting fully sympathises with the Hindu community of Shriwardhan and requests them to continue their movements fearlessly and ceaslessly against policy of the State and to bring them to see the justice of their cause.

This meeting suggests the Government of Bombay to appoint an Independent Officer to investigate into the affairs of the State and do justice to the people.

Allahabad, June 8.—At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Young set aside the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of cheating and forgery passed on Rameshwar Prasad, a journalist of Jhansi. The complainant in the case alleged the appellant had forged his signature in money order form and received Rs. 13-13, but His Lordship found him innocent and acquitted him.—A. P.

The death is reported of Mrs. L. P. Pearce, late Principal of the Allahabad Theosophical School in Kashmir.—A. P.

PRINCES' CONFERENCES IN BOMBAY

WELCOMED BY STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE

LABOUR PARTY CONGRATULATED

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference was held in the Office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., presided. The following resolutions were passed:—

I. This meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference welcomes the forthcoming Conferences of the Indian Princes in Bombay in connection with the Butler Committee Report, and hopes that they will come to an agreement amongst themselves to declare Responsible Government as their goal in their States, devise measures to take substantial steps forward in the direction of that goal, guarantee enjoyment to their people of their elementary rights of citizenship, fix their Privy Purse, reform and reorganise their judiciary on British model and accept Federal Union with British India as their ambition with regard to the development of their future constitutional relations with British India.

LABOUR PARTY CONGRATULATED.

II. The Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference congratulates the British Labour Party on their splendid success in the recent General Elections and welcomes the Labour Goverument to Power. It hopes that the Labour Party will take an early opportunity to apply the noble principles for which it stands to the seventy millions of oppressed humanity living in the Indian States.

III. The Working Committee authorises the General Secretaries to prepare pamphlets reviewing the administration of States like Patiala, Bikaner, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kashmir, Alwar, Dharanghdhara, Rajpipla and others on the model of the Nawanagar pamphlet, and issue them to the public at the earliest convenience.

IV. This Committee authorises Messrs. P. L. Caudgar and R. J. Udani to work on its behalf in England and other countries as its representatives, and requests them to continue their activities in furtherance of the objects of the Conference till the next Conference.

SURPRISE AT IDAR ARRESTS.

V. The Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference has heard with concern and surprise the news of the arrest in Idar State of Motilalji Bhil and Shantilal Pandroli, a representative of the "Rajasthan", who went there only for the temperance and such other social activities. Secretaries are authorised to put themselves immediately in touch with authorities at Idar and give all legal help to the workers arrested.

The Committee authorised the General Secretaries to carry on the work of the Conference as entrusted to them, and sanctioned the Budget estimates to provide for the necessary expenses. One of the General Secretaries has started for Idar to make an inquiry about the reported arrests of Bhil Motilalji and Mr. Shantilal of Rajasthan.

INDIAN CONTINGENT OF SCOUTS LEAVE FOR JAMBOREE

The Chief Scouts and about 50 Scouts from the Punjab, N. W. Frontier, Behar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, the Central India Agency, have sailed by s-s. "Elisia", Mr. Hogg is in charge of the whole contingent, Sirdar Hardayalsing, Pandit Prannath, from Punjab, Mr. Beharilal from N. W. Frontier, Mr. Sapre, Scout Commissioner C. P., Mr. Deshmukh, Mr. Mandoli from C. P. and Berar, Mr. Sayed Ali Akhatar Khan from Behar and Orissa and Mr. Viralley from Hyderabad (Deccan), Mr. Ellias and Mr. Nadar.

The Scouts are expected to reach Liverpool on the 5th of July 1929. From there they proceed to a tour in Scotland. All the Scouts who are sailing were a fine specimen of Boys and manhood and they looked all cheerful in spite of the inclement weather. India should be proud and it is expected that they will acquit themselves well and will bring credit to their displays and games.

The ideal of brotherhood is conspicuous on board the ship. Scouts of all castes were seen freely mixing with each other and one could at once mark that there was no distinction of castes and creeds, the idea for which the scouting stands.

Mr. Hogg and others were garlanded on the wharf and Mr. G. S. Khaladker of Kalyan garlanded Mr. Hogg on behalf of the Baroda State. Mr. Sapre of Akola is proceeding to France, Belgium, Germany to study scouting and also to observe institutions, which do the social work of uplifting the masses.

"WELL IS LIFE AND DEATH TO US"

Bombay Municipality's Anti-Malaria Policy Condemned

A public meeting was held on the 2nd instant in the hall of Shree Jadunathji Maharaj's Temple to protest against and condemn the policy of the Bombay Municipality with regard to the filling up of wells belonging to people who could not use any other water except the well-water without infringing their religious belief and customs.

Among those present were Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, and H. D. Nanavati (Corporators), Mr. Vadilal N. Shah, B.A., LL.B., Dr. V. J. Vala, M.B.B.S., Seth Vallabhdas K. Natha, Seth Venilal Vrijbhukhandas and others. Seth Vallabhdas K. Natha occupied the chair.

ONLY A PRETEXT!

At the outset Mr. D. D. Jerajani explained to the ordinance why the meeting was called and pointed out that the recent policy of the Municipality towards to the wells in the city was creating serious problems for a large majority of religiously-minded Hindus especially the Vaishnavas and their temples. The speaker maintained that if wells were filled in they would either have to leave Bombay for good, or die without water. He had already communicated with the Municipal authorities on behalf of the Vaishnava Samaj, but the reply was that to promote sanitary conditions they were not prepared to consider the religious grounds, but according to Mr. Jerajani, promotion of public health and sanitation were merely pretexts. He was not aware of any principal action being taken against the "Hojs" (fresh water tanks) in the mosques. If wells could breed mosquitoes why not "Hojs"? His contention was that the Municipality nearly wanted to harass the people. He concluded that if the Municipality acknowledge their right to live then it must necessarily acknowledge their right to drink well-water.

COME TO LISTEN, NOT TO SPEAK.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to express his remarks on the subject, but Mr. Jamnadas explained that when on the Malaria Committee he had already agreed to the present policy with regard to the filling in of wells he had come there to listen to the arguments of the other side and if he were convinced that there was a real case against the policy of the Municipality he would frankly join hands with them in their struggle.

"MISUSE OF POWER."

Mr. Vadilal Shah maintained that the Municipality had no right to meddle with the religious affairs of the people and in the present case the authorities were not only misusing their power but even going beyond the power on other grounds. He found the policy of the Municipality lacking in foresight and instanced the case of the Ahmedabad Municipality which was reopening the wells of the city.

WANT OF FORESIGHT AND IMAGINATION.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Solicitor, was of the opinion that the Municipal authorities not only lacked foresight and imagination but even the sense of proportion to prevent four hundred deaths out of a total of about 25,000 deaths. The Municipality was carrying on a gigantic campaign against wells and well-water users. If they wanted to prevent they could kill mosquitoes but why this campaign against the well? If they boasted of their science they must find other means of killing mosquitoes. He concluded by saying the mountain is in labour to bring forth the mouse.

WHY MEDDLE WITH WELLS.

Dr. V. J. Vala, M.B.B.S., declared that there were many other diseases than malaria which took a healthy toll of life but to prevent which the Municipality had not taken any steps. Again the use of liquor injured health. "How has the Municipality sanctioned closing of brothels to prevent venerial diseases? Has it closed liquor shops? Brothers and liquor, they say, are necessary evils. We urge well is to us life and death. Why meddle with it?"

POLICY CONDEMNED.

The following resolution was then adopted:—

"This public meeting strongly protests against and condemns the policy of the Bombay Municipality with regard to filling in wells, whether in temples or elsewhere, belonging to people who cannot use any other water except well-water and that also drawn directly from the well and not through any pump of whatsoever nature, without infringing their religious belief and hence urges the Municipality to give us its policy of filling in such wells."

The resolution moved by Mr. D. D. Jerajani and supported by Dr. Vala was accepted unanimously. It was also resolved that the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the proper authorities.

The meeting then terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the meeting and to its convener, Seth Venilal Vrijbhukhandas.

WHEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR CO-OPERATE

Lord Melchet on Success of Mond-Turner Scheme

Lord Melchett, the Chairman of an industrial concern (Imperial Chemicals Ltd.) which employs 53,000 persons, and chairman of the employers' group of the Mond-Turner Committee for the promotion of industrial peace, made a speech at the annual meeting of his own concern on the position of the workers and salaried employees of the company and his views on the trade unions, from which we quote the following passage given in "Industrial News", the journal of the British T. U. C.:

"The various labour schemes of which I told you last year have amply justified themselves. As the result of our share investment scheme, 355,000 shares have been allotted during the past year, and the total number of shares held by our employees to-day is over 850,000. I am glad to say that our relations with our trade union friends continue to be of a close and cordial character. I have committed myself personally, by signing the reports of the Melchett Turner Conference, to a recognition, born of life-long experience, of the value of working together with accredited representatives of organised labour. That has always been the policy of the companies with which I have been connected, and it has been the policy of other companies which are now in our merger, and it is a policy which we intend to continue.

"It is in this spirit that we have recently suggested the establishment of an advisory council of representatives of those trade unions who are connected with our industry. I feel convinced, from my own experience as chairman of the Employers' group of the Melchett-Turner Conference, that the responsible leaders of Labour to-day are anxious to assist and help in the prosperity of the industry, which is the only source from which those benefits can flow which can improve the position in life of those whom they so ably represent.

Side by side, we are developing our works councils. The first elections for our 71 works councils have just been completed, and the interest displayed by our workers can be judged by the fact that there were only 56 unopposed returns out of a total of 287 wards, and the percentage of voting was 92.9. When I have finished my labour here this morning, I shall this afternoon attend and preside over the inaugural meeting of the combined delegates to these councils, amounting to 800 members. I hope that just as I am laying before you as shareholders the results of our efforts and problems I shall be able to lay before them, our co-partners in this great enterprise, the continued progress of our year's results.

There has never been a case in industry where a double general meeting of this sort has been held on the same day, and the results and information of the year's working imparted both to the shareholders who provide the necessary money and also to the workers who by means of their skill and energy provide the necessary results to pay a dividend on capital."—(I. F. T. U. Reports).

TROTSKY'S CABLE TO MACDONALD

SEEKS VISA TO ENGLAND

LONDON, June 9.

Constantinople.—M. Trotsky has requested the British Consul here for 'visa' to England on the ground that he needs medical treatment and must personally supervise the publication of his autobiography in English. M. Trotsky has telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald advising him of his action.—Reuter.

What the People Say

—:o:—

IRREGULARITY OF B.B. & C.I. TRAINS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the B. B. & C. I. Railway has started electric trains it has lost the reputation it had once of being very regular and punctual. Every now and then the public are put to heavy inconvenience and so often they feel the indignation to condemn the Electrification Scheme wholesale. To speak unequivocally, it has done more harm than good.

The people who have gone to live in suburbs on hopes of the acceleration of train-services have a good lot to suffer from the disorganisation of electric trains. So long the people were patiently watching the sad developments of disorganisation, but now saturated as they become with patience, they want to bring some home-truths to Sir Earnest Jackson, the worthy Agent of B. B. & C. I. Railway, who, it is expected, will take due notice of them, (i) Instead of paying the fat emoluments to the Consulting Engineers and others at the top, it will be advisable to pay decently the men at the bottom, who do the real work of maintenance and suffer the most in case of accidents (which is so common in high voltage system on traction-work) so that they may work so eagerly and sincerely that we may hear very few breakdowns. Besides, it is understood, the maintenance-staff is too meagre to cope with the situation in case of breakdowns. (ii) Currency has been given to the news that there is favouritism and colour distinction in the Traction Department as recently there responsiable jobs, it is alleged, were filled in car-shed by the men too junior, and less experienced than the incumbents whose fault it is usaid, was of pigment of the skin. Right men on right jobs should be the motto, if complete organisation of electric train services is required.

(iii) All rotten and unreliable trucks and other machinery in the sub-stations should be immediately replaced and more experienced men be recruited to take care of them, as it is heard the present strength of operators is very little and they have to overwork for 12 hours or so.—Yours, etc.,

"PASSENGERS."

Bandra, June 7.

PURDHA AND MARRIAGE SYSTEM

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a deplorable fact that long standing superstitious customs and practices have influenced every walk of our life. Even in matters on which hinges the happiness of our life, in matters in which is involved our hidden future, reason is sacrificed at the altar of superstition and religion at the altar of tradition. Happiness is readily disregarded and calamities cheerfully encountered, but our dog-like adherence to these long-standing practices—however foolish and harmful they may be—remains undaunted; it never subsides. In matters of business, in matters of illness and health, even in affairs concerning marriages, we consult the books of traditions, the code of customs and practices, and pay no heed to the dictates of reason and wisdom.

Marriage? What strange feelings does it inspire in the heart of an Indian Muslim youth? Quite unlike the Western youth, who bases his hope of future happiness on his personal experience and knowledge of his partner's whims and characters, acquired at the time of courtship, the Indian Muslim youth by the force of circumstances and environments, is made to depend upon the pendulum of chance and accident, till the final day of his bachelorship reveals to him the face of his spouse and leaves him to contend with the uncertain future.

In India parents or guardians are the makers of the matrimonial destiny of Muslim boys and girls. The necessity of consulting the pair is never felt. Their opinion is superfluous. If they utter a single word in this delicate matter, nay, if they show even by their movements their willingness or unwillingness, they are committing a crime in the eyes of the society, they are intruding upon the rights of elders, they are revolting against the sense of decency and shame? Hard, indeed, is the lot of the pair, but harder still is that of the girl. Poor soul: suffering a long imprisonment of about fourteen years in the zenana of her parents, in the course of a single night she is transferred to the care of a total stranger who may prove to her a source of happiness or sorrow, paradise or hell. She is forced to launch her boat on the waves of uncertainty and doubt, with a man whose name she had never heard or whose face she had never seen before.

Has not the cruel system of purdah helped and strengthened this traditional system of marriages? Alas! how many lives of Muslim youths are embittered by this cruel practice? How many hearts have become barren and feelingless on account of the disappointment caused by this dark veil? How many hopes are dashed to pieces by the iron hand of chance? Has not this cruel system caused the wreck of many energetic youths and beautiful maidens and left them unable to fulfil their duties as man and wife?

How long shall we cause this indirect ruin to our motherland and how long shall we trample down th true teachings of Islam and replace them with these harmful traditions and practices? Does not Islam give us freedom in the selection of one's own partner in life? Then why is this glorious sense of independence allowed to be overshadowed by the ruinous practices of the old.

We have become slaves to these cruel traditions and we are fluttering in an iron cage of cruel customs. It is time to shun all these and take a bold step to liberate ourselves from the bonds of fanaticism and narrow-mindedness. Kamal Pasha has shown us how these reforms are necessary for the improvement of a country, and the abdication of the enlightened Amanulla Khan has opened our eyes to the deplorable backwardness of our community. There is very little hope of improvement for our country unless we cut asunder the bonds of superstitions and bridge over the gulf of traditions.—Yours, etc.

S. MAHIBOOB.

Bijapur.

VISITS TO SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As promised in my last letter, I shall narrate hereunder my experiences in the Spirit world of Mr. Rishi.

Reading often in the newspapers the spirit messages given out by Mr. Rishi, I too was tempted to get some message from my late wife who had died on the 19th December 1927 and called at the Indian Spiritualist Society with a couple of my friends. We were met by Mr. Rishi himself as there was none else excepting a baoy. On making my intention known, he told me frankly that he charged Rs. 5 for special sittings and that this sum should be paid in advance, which I did willingly. I went to Mr. Rishi believing in his bona fides and not as a doubter. When we sat for the seance we were asked to place our hands very lightly on the tripod whereas we could see that Mr. Rishi was exerting as much pressure as possible to make the tripod tilt and behave as he required. Now, no doubt the "Spirit Guide by name Ramaswamy" came to Mr. Rishi's assistance within a couple of minutes and started giving answers by number of tiltings of the tripod. This Spirit Ramaswamy was asked to fetch my wife's spirit and this was done without delay. By this time we were joined by a Mr. Jaykar, who was introduced to us as a good medium at automatic writing. Naturally the spirit was asked whether she was willing to give messages in writing at the hands of this Mr. Jaykar. The expected answer in the affirmative was received. I asked the spirit to give out her name to convince us about her real identity. Mr. Jaykar wrote that she is not prepared to give the name and to another question about her children she could not, rather Mr. Jaykar could not write the correct answer, instead a wrong number was given. As we got disgusted with the way things were managed, we wanted to see what answer we could get on general topic. As fortune tellers would say, Mr. Jaykar went on scribbing some nonsense to various questions we put. I, as well as my friends were watching Mr. Jaykar's writing which was not automatic but deliberate and he was very particular that not even a dot or dash should be wanting. He was reading over the sentences to see whether everything was correctly written. The next day I wrote in the papers about this so that the public may know of their activities but as none came forward with their experiences, the matter was dropped till Mr. Rishi recently wrote in the "Bombay Chronicle" that those who do not believe in Spiritualism are either obstinate or ignorant. This much about my past experience.

Now, without knowing that your correspondents Messrs. Wadia and Narain Singh had already paid a visit to Mr. Rishi (Indian Spiritualist Society) I too went with two friends again on the 2nd June and spent nearly three hours observing and inducing him to convince me but my impression about him and his associates is just the same as it was after my last meeting. On this occasion instead of me there was a Gujrati gentleman who had come about his deceased mother and after paying Mr. Rishi some amount, he too met the same fate as myself i.e. no answer to vital questions such as the name and the place of her death, etc., but questions for which no spirit is necessary to answer, were readily forthcoming. When she was asked where she is and how she is without any trouble the answer to the effect that she is in the fourth plane, that she is happy and so on was received. I wanted to take down the name and address of that gentleman but unfortunately he left the rooms when my attention was elsewhere. After this I too made my companions sit with Mr. Rishi's chelas and the result was the same. The room seemed to be full of spirits because the moment the so-called seance starts the tripod begins its movements and beyond this if one wants further proofs he must look for same elsewhere.

In conclusion, I can only say that I found Mr. Rishi to be of a very retiring nature and that he allows a free hand to his chelas to mind the talking business while he looks to the figuring.

After this I wish to withdraw from this controversy, because, from my standpoint, I have made it clear to the public what I and my friends think of these activities and trust I have done well.

Thanking you for the courtesy you have all along extended to me, I remain.—Yours, etc.,

K. T. ALWA.

PARSIS AND SAKLATVALA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You are aware that the Bori Bunder bugle of the bureaucracy has found an interesting pastime in carrying on a nefarious campaign of attacking the supporters of Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala, through its correspondents' columns, and, unfortunately, Mr. Hirjibehedin—the gallant editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", has become the target of this wild game.

"A Parsi" critic relies on the crutches of "Jam-e-Jamshed's" tirade on those Parsis who helped Sak in his last campaign. Let him know that the "Jame" does not represent the true Parsi opinion. There is another side to the shield too.

"Another Parsi" enquires whether "Saklatvala has even saved India from being misrepresented by interested parties." This shows how far the critic is ignorant of what happens in Parliament and is making an exhibition of his knowledge. However, let me cite to him the one instance that Saklatvala was the only member in the British Parliament who boldly stated that the Simon Commission is absolutely boycotted in India by all shades of political opinions. Will this suffice, please?

Sak's Communism is dragged into this controversy. It is an open secret that he belongs to the Communist Party, which is a recognized body in England and the members of this party casted over 50,000 votes in the recent election. Many of the Labour members of Parliament openly advocate Socialism including the members of the present Ministry.

What is Saklkatvala's Communism? Let him speak." The powerless class arms itself with labour and economic power and fights for its emancipation, This struggle is the spirit of Bolshevism. It is not a bloody attack on the society, but it is a new doctrine that tells you how to stop the shedding of blood." (Extract from Sak's speech in Bombay.)

One of the critics threatens to expose Mr. Hirjibehedin for becoming the admirer of the Parsi apostle of Communism. If these critics expose their identities first, I suggest that let them engage the Cowasji Jehangir Hall (and I shall arrange to meet the cost)—the place which witnessed on many occasions tremendously huge concourse of humanity that raised sky-rending shouts hailing Saklatvala to understand the doctrine of Communism for which he stood—to know the verdict of the Bombayites and especially the Parsis, whether they admire him still for his courageous fight in and out of Parliament.—Yours, etc.,

M. DESAI.

Ranchhod-Bhuvan, Girgaon, Bombay, June 6.

JANJIRA AFFAIRS

—:o:—

AN APPEAL

Bombay, June 6.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Let me encroach upon your courtesy for a small space in your paper.

The Janjira State affairs are before the public and all the three sides have been given a fair publication by your esteemed paper—I mean the three sides—Hindus, Mahomedans and the State authorities. With all that the public has not been able to form any definite opinion over the affairs yet, and it would be most premature for any one to lay the blame to a particular party.

The whole question hinges on the rights and not on the riots, and that can be well settled by the local authorities and leaders of Shrivardhan amicably. The next move should be that the people should approach the Government to redress the wrongs or ascertain their rights or the States' People's Conference should take up the matter, but fighting among themselves and giving chances for communal factions is most harmful for the general policy of Swaraj.

The communal differences are very rarely heard in States. So far, Janjira State fall third in the rank. First riots were heard in Mysore, second in Baroda and the third in Janjira. The policy of the ruling Princes is always directed against communal factions and it would be simply inviting outside influence and cutting of the hands of ruling Princes, if such riots are encouraged in States.

Will the Janjira State subjects follow the policy of Swaraj and get united?—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PALKAR.

Sholapur, June 8.

SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN

From June 17th to 22nd the International Alliance of Women will hold its international Congress which is also the celebration of a quarter of a century of active work. That is the principal reason why the Congress will be in Berlin, since it was there in 1904 that the Alliance was formally constituted. The contrast will be striking: then some eight to ten countries participated, now there will be 43. Then New Zealand, Australia and a few individual States of the United States had woman suffrage; now the whole continent of North America enjoys equal citizenship; Europe comes next with 18 countries where women vote; Asia is represented by India, and Africa by the British Colonies of Rhodesia and Kenya. The smallest British Dominion (except the Irish Free State which comes in with Europe), Newfoundland has come into line though it has still to follow the Mother Country by granting absolutely equal franchise. Women will certainly find cause for rejoicing in this most striking victory.

Suffrage is the corner stone, but the rest of the building is steadily rising. The contrast in the moral, economic and legal position of women twenty-five years ago and now is hardly less striking, though women will not forget that there is still much work for them to do before they attain that full equality of liberty, status and opportunities which is the aim of the Alliance.

A big women's international Congress is a striking scene; even in these days of uniformity in dress there are Indian women in their beautiful saris; Egyptians with the charming modification of the veil which they so rightly regard as preferable to the smartest hat. And the difference in racial types remains to rouse the interest of the amateur ethnologist. Differences of language and in point of view, though they add savour to the discussions, are perhaps less noticeable than the wonderful unanimity which exists on all points of principle. It is the *common* not the divergent, interests among all these women which is the inspiring and wonderful thing. There is a special thrill about a big gathering in a big movement and women have learnt to feel that thrill in the suffrage movement of their own countries, and they are learning to feel it again in the cause of peace which the Alliance also has at heart.

It is difficult to pick out personalities. There will be the International President Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Great Britain, the ideal Chairman. If, as we fear, health will prevent the founder of the Alliance, Mrs. Chapman Catt of America from being present, there will be many of the pioneers to receive the hommage of the newer generation. Miss Furuhjelm of Finland, the first woman Member of Parliament and still an M.P., Mrs. Kjelsberg of Norway, the first woman to lead a delegation at the International Labour Conference; Helene Lange of Germany, the great educationalist and many more. Roumania is sending two well-known women Mme. de Reuss Jancoulescu, a pioneer indeed, and the Princess Cantacuzene; France contributes a brilliant delegation with many well-known women barristers: among the outstanding American women, will be Miss Julia Lathrop, internationally known for her work in Child Welfare; little Iceland will be represented by Mrs. Asmundssen, a true descendant of the women of the Sagas. We can name but a few.

The German women are outdoing all previous efforts in their desire to welcome the women of the world. The German Government will receive the delegates and the City of Berlin will give them lunch. Every sort of interest will be represented and delegates and visitors will have a wonderful opportunity to see everything of interest in Berlin and other parts of Germany to which special visits are being planned.

FREE AT LAST!

—:o:—

A TYPIST DECLARES HER FAITH

I am free at last! For years I was mentally spoon fed! Day by day going to the office by train or bus I devoured the picture papers writes V. G. in the "New Leader": —I followed the Society adventurers with a certain dull excitement, and every week turned to the "Tatler" and the "Sketch" for a further account of their comings and goings. I was concerned with others—seriously concerned. I read paragraphs containing snippets of news—a fashionable divorce, a film vamp's tenth marriage, a peer being robbed of fourpence on Battersea Bridge, and sometimes in a Harmsworth journal a terribly serious discourse on why girls love bad men!

BOILED IN OIL!

During the strike I fell an easy victim to the brayings of the Berrys and the Beaverbrooks, and uttered a smiling acclamation at the black-coated and grey-trousered man in the train who said he would shoot every miner on sight and boil Mr. Cook in oil (How they all loved poor Arthur!)

I went about my job without any comprehension of its real meaning. I sat meekly under the lash of my dictator and typed his letters without any conception of my social significance. I walked through the mean streets to my diggings and saw poor and ailing women, rickety children and drunken men—seeing but not understanding.

In the West End I watched expensively-dressed people sitting at meals that would have kept me for a month, and it did not make me think or pause or wonder.

My mind was bemused—hypnotised by wrong values—dulled and blunted through a daily diet of intellectual garbage.

And then one day, slightly under protest, I went to a lecture. The personal attributes of the lecturer, curiously enough, did not concern me; but the message delivered with quiet earnestness opened up a new world for me. In an hour he had shattered my false values, altered my social perspective and brought me to the bed-rock of fundamentals. He did not talk of lower and upper classes, or gentlemen or ladies; neither did he divide English from French or Russians from Jews. He simply spoke of men and women the world over, their common purpose, their common fate. He spoke of the abundant riches of the earth, that could satisfy, and amply satisfy, the needs of every man, woman and child living. He revealed the glory, the beauty, the wonder of life that awaited humanity when it turned from profit-seeking to fellowship. He emphasised the sanctity of every life, the right of every child to the fullest possible development, physical, mental and spiritual. He referred to the crime of poverty and showed its definite relationship to immorality, disease and world war.

WOMAN'S PLACE.

He spoke especially of woman's place in our social life—the imperative need of improving her status and establishing her independence. He pointed out the necessity of woman's interest in social hygiene, in housing, in hospital reform, education and the care of children. But, above all, he stressed the great urge to rise above class prejudices and traditions to the recognition of our common humanity which, working together for great ends, brings beauty and peace and social salvation, and which, divided, means poverty, disease and premature death.

Now I have discarded ready-made thought, lazy half-truths and pitiful illusions. I give my whole-hearted support to the Labour Party because its creed rests on fundamentals, and when I put my cross against the Labour candidate in my district I shall do so not from any class-conscious reason, not from any lash of malice, envy or hate, but simply because the Labour Party alone faces life as a whole, because its vision embraces the wide world and its purpose considers all men and women of whatsoever race, colour or creed.

The Health of Women

Medical science and the practical experience of many thousands of physicians have proved that the Calcium needs of the body and the health of the female system *cannot be separated.*

Ill-health of the body-cells is the cause of disturbance of the natural functions. The nucleus of these vital cells is entirely composed of *Calcium* (lime). Lack of Calcium is invariably at the root of the trouble.

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Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

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CREAM and FACE POWDER

Announcement

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

"VOICE FROM ANCIENT EAST"

Poet Tagore Inspires Awe At Vancouver

VANCOUVER, April 25.
(By Mail).

"Vancouver Sun", dated April 19 contains the following:—

A voice from the ancient East Monday night recalled for the Christian West that the key to the infinite lies in self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice. In this philosophy Sir Rabindranath Tagore, poet and artist, finds the meaning and joy of the arts which give men contact with truth.

This message came from the heart of an artist who found in its old truth the very new thought which is revealed, he said to those who have the "divine gift of immortal youth."

To the two thousand persons who crowded the Vancouver Theatre at the night session of the Fourth Triennial Conference of the National Council of Education the picture of a serene of old man, in whose mind burn the unquenchable fire of genius, enunciating his creed, will outlive his words. He carried his audience far beyond the outposts of every-day thought, past the details and immediate activities of life, into the realm of pure aesthetics.

JOY OF THOUGHT.

He crystallized for all the joy and adventure of thought: although few may have remembered his exact words the address fell within his own definition of true art. They followed the voice and gesture to grasp his theory. Finally he crystallized for the imagination in one simple story the essential point of his address, that the perfection of art is that it grips the mind with a sense of absolute truth.

Then he closed the book which he had been reading, his feeble voice ceased, and the teacher turned past the radio microphones, so strangely incongruous beside the apostle of the spirit. The pause which followed this simple conclusion was probably the greater homage from his listeners that moment when people sat reluctant to break the spell of his words.

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO HAVE A "DARSHAN."

Thousands sought to see and hear Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore on Monday night, but could not gain admission. They stood in long lines for hours outside the theatre, and even after he had commenced speaking, they waited before the theatre doors, reluctant to leave. Before 8-30 the line of those who waited for admission extended up Granville Street, Down Georgia past the Hotel Vancouver, so far as the Court House.

Most of those who came to hear him had never read a line of his poetry, but more than any other delegate to this conference he seized their imagination. They paid him the respect due to intellect, and knew him as the living voice of an East of which the West has little understanding.

A LEADER OF THOUGHT.

When he reached the platform in his long Indian robe, flowing white hair and beard, they saw in him a leader of thought who had that gift secret of the born artist. They found in him an intellectual who yet had the touch of human kindness which somehow linked him with his audience.

He made no compromise with his subject or with his audience and while portions of his address were difficult to follow yet when he came to the point he wished to emphasize, the simplicity of it was impressive. A child's story served to point his conclusion.

A CHILD'S STORY.

"A child comes to me," he said, "and commands me to tell her a story. I tell her of a tiger which is disgusted with the black stripes on its body and comes in my frightened servant demanding a piece of soap. It gives my little audience immense pleasure—the pleasure of a distinguished vision—and her mind cries out: "It is there, for I see." She knows a tiger in the book of natural history, but she sees the tiger in this story of mind.

"I am sure that even this child of five knows that this is an impossible tiger that it is out on its untigerly quest for an absurd piece of soap. The delightfulness of this tiger for her is not in its beauty, in its usefulness or its probability; but in the undoubted fact that she can see it in her mind with a greater clearness of vision than she can see the walls around her, the walls that brutally shout their evidence of certainty which is merely circumstantial—Her own mind is the eye-witness whose direct evidence could not be contradicted—But the tiger in this story is uncommon; it can never be duplicated.

"We know a thing because it belongs to a class, we see a thing, because it belongs to itself—because of its distinct individuality".

In this story he explained his belief that an immediate consciousness, or awareness of reality is an end in itself—gives us joy.

"This joy has its expression in arts. The joy which we have in beauty, in love, in greatness, self-forgetfulness and in a higher degree self-sacrifice, is our acknowledgment of our experience with the infinite.

"LOVE IS ENOUGH."

"This is the philosophy," continued the poet "which explains our joy in all arts, the arts that in their creation give us an intense touch of the unity of truth which we carry within ourselves."

Thus he brought in his creed of art, a return to the romantic idealism of the poet who said, "Love is enough." It is love, he added, for others which reveal the reality of its object. "Only in the fact that we are aware that every thing else exists, do we exist."

He had only scorn for the experimental and the bizarreness in modern art which seek to ransack its resources to be striking but through all true arts man had expressed his feelings that were usual in a form that was unique and yet not abnormal. "The pungency of indecency" and "the tingling touch of intemperance" said Tagore, are "symptoms of old age in modern literature."—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The 21st ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday under the presidency of the Chairman, the Hon. Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman stated that the Company was progressing quite satisfactorily in spite of the depression in trade and in spite of considerable reduction in the rates of premium. The "Indian Mercantile" he said, was the oldest Indian Insurance Company doing fire insurance business, and it was the one Company, the Chairman added, which was being managed under the careful supervision of the Directors. Unlike many other Companies, the "Indian Mercantile" was the one company which was working without any Managing Agents and he thought, that in his opinion that should be the basis on which Companies should work. The Directors of the "Indian Mercantile" have always been very conservative and in whatever they did they always saw that the interests of the Shareholders as well the Policy-holders were properly protected.

PIONEER CONCERN.

Sir Munmohandas claimed credit for the "Indian Mercantile" as the pioneer in general insurance business and he stated that the Company was started to demonstrate to the Indian public that Indian Insurance Companies could be made a success. He added that sufficient knowledge had now been acquired by the Indian Insurance Officials and they could run Indian companies with much success. He also added that although competition was very keen Indian Insurance companies were going ahead and if only the Indian insuring public supported the Indian Insurance companies more and more there was no reason why all Indian companies should not also become as powerful as other companies.

The "Indian Mercantile" was until sometime ago, doing business only in the City of Bombay. It has now opened an Office in Calcutta and arrangements were being made for opening an Office in Karachi. The progress of the "Indian Mercantile" has always been steady and he hoped that with the expansion that is now taking place and the interest that the Indian public is taking in Indian Insurance companies, the "Indian Mercantile" will show better and better results every year.

The report was unanimously adopted.

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When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 *suffer from "nerves."*

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

go to the *root of the matter.*

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

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SANATOGEN

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MANILA ROPE INDUSTRY

Import Duty on Hemp to Go

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

"On grounds of principle as well as of administrative convenience, there is a good case for removing the duty, especially in view of Government's declared policy that raw materials should as far as possible be admitted free of duty." This is the conclusion to which the Indian Tariff Board comes after an inquiry into the complaints of tariff inequality in respect of the manufacture of Manila Ropes in this country.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The personnel of the Board is as under:—

Sir Padamji P. Ginwala—(President.)

Dr. John Matthai—(Member).

Mr. R. L. Walker—(Secretary upto 25th Oct. 1928).

Mr. H. C. Sen—(Secretary from 26th Oct. 1928).

The terms of reference of the Board is contained the Government of India resolution of 28th March 1925 which runs:—

"The Government of India have received a number of representations to the effect that the development of certain industries in India is hampered by the fact that the duty on the finished article is lower than the duty on the materials which have to be imported for the manufacture of the article. ..... The representation will now be referred to the Tariff Board. It is requested *to examine these representations and any others of a similar nature which may be brought to its notice and to make such recommendations, whether general or special as it thinks fit.*"

THE PRESENT INQUIRY.

The present inquiry was taken in hand on the application of the three principal manufacturers of manila rope in India, namely, the Ganges Rope Company, Ltd., The Shalimar Rope Works Ltd. and Messrs. W. H Harton and Company, all of whom have their works at Calcutta. The complaint is mainly one of tariff inequality. In their original application the first two companies demanded that a rebate equivalent to the import of duty of 15 per cent. on manila hemp, the principal raw material used in the manufacture of manila rope, should be granted to them on all manila rope exported by them. They did not ask for any alteration in the tariff on the hemp used in manufacture of ropes consumed in India as there was already an import duty of 15 per cent. on manila ropes. On the other hand, the Hartons wanted the complete repeal of the duty on manila hemp as they considered the duty prohibitive and an unfair taxation of an important Indian industry. The Ganges and Shalimar Works however, submitted further representations to the Board drawing attention to a new feature of the case arising out of the institution of bonded warehouse by the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies and their proposal to import, among other ship's stores, manila rope for distribution to their foreign-going vessels. Since the ropes supplied to these shipping companies constitute a large proportion of the sales of manila rope, the Ganges Rope Company propose that a drawback be granted in respect of all ropes despatched by Indian manufacturers to the bonded warehouse if and when the shipping companies commence to import manila rope free of duty into bond. The Shalimar Works go a step further and state that "the very existence of the trade will be seriously menaced in the course of the next few years unless the duty on manila hemp is entirely removed" for they opine that besides the three shipping companies already mentioned, "all the leading sripping companies are now contemplating opening large bonded warehouses at the leading ports."

In view of the various proposals made by the applicant companies, the Tariff Board divide the Indian outputs into three groups:

(a) Production for local consumption other than a ship's stores.

(b) Production for supply to shipping companies and

(c) Production for export to overseas markets.

After a careful analysis of the process of manufacture and cost, hold that "on manila rope used for local consumption on which a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is payable, the Indian manufacturer is not subject to any inequality as compared with the foreign manufacturer." But "at present the most serious feature in the position of the Indian industry," say the Board, "is the loss of business which, it is feared may result from the establishment of bonded warehouses by shipping companies in India." And "since this would probably enable the shipping companies to import the bulk of their requirements duty free," they observe, "it would be necessary, in justice to Indian manufacturers, to exempt them from the payment of import duty on the manila hemp used in the manufacture of shipping ropes. We have estimated the wastage in the manufacture of manila rope at 10 per cent. and since the amount of duty payable at the present rate on manila hemp is Rs. 5.25 per cwt. the total relief which should be granted to Indian manufacturers in order to prevent inequal treatment is Rs. 5.77 per cent. on manila ropes supplied to shipping companies." The Board therefore, consider that a refund at this rate of the duty paid on manila hemp in respect of supplies of rope despatched to a bonded warehouse would be the simplest firm in which the necessary assistance may be granted. "But," say the Board, "we understand from the Central Board of Revenue that under the existing law it would not be possible to grant rebates on Indian made ropes to be bonded for issue as ship's stores." If this is so, we consider," the Board go on to state "the best method of assisting Indian manufacturers would be a general reduction in the import duty of manila hemp corresponding to the proportion of rope supplied to shipping companies to the total output."

As regards the export of manila ropes to overseas market the Board find that since 1920 such export has practically ceased. One of the reasons for the discontinuance of export, it is maintained, is the import duty on manila hemp. The Board state: "From the prices of the manila rope in Siam and Straits Settlements, we find that, if the import duty on manila hemp were remitted, the Indian manufacturer would be in a position to quote competitive prices in the export market nearest to India. On the other hand, so long as the Indian costs of production included a duty on manila hemp it would be impossible for the Indian manufacturer to compete with foreign producers in markets abroad. It is clearly unreasonable to impose on Indian manufacturers a duty which has the effect of shutting them out of their natural export markets." Whether a drawback of the duty on manila hemp may be granted to Indian manufacturers in the case of ropes shipped abroad was considered by the Board; but they were informed by the Central Board of Revenue that that could not be done without special legislation, and the Board do not consider it necessary to recommend such a step.

But, conclude the Board, "we have proposed on other grounds that the duty on manila hemp should be reduced to 5 per cent. and since some further relief is required to enable Indian manufacturers to compete on equal terms in the export market, we recommend that the duty on manila hemp be entirely removed."

NOISELESS MOTOR CARS OF TO-DAY

Many years of painstaking research have gone into the making of the noiseless and smooth engines so characteristic of present-day motor cars. The story, therefore of how research has helped to develop the quiet motor-engine will make interesting reading.

Several years ago General Motors engineers conducted a series of engine investigations to improve efficiency and power output. The most logical procedure seemed to be to increase the compression of engines as they were then designed. In this way more power could be obtained from the fuel. The combustion chamber, where the fuel is squeezed before burning, was reduced in volume was made much smaller.

But it was found that although an engine built with this smaller combustion chamber, gave desirable higher compression, it was objectionably noisy when operating in the open, in climbing a steep hill or accelerating. The noise seemed siilar to the pre-ignition knock and to the "carbon" knock which annoyed motorists. This was arised to uncontrolled burning of the fuel in the combustion chamber under the new pressure conditions. It could be controlled in two different ways; by the use of a special fuel and by the shape of the combustion chamber.

They studied both these methods so that they might remove the stumbling block to small combustion chambers and high compression. One group developed ethyl gasoline, which permits much higher compression without knocks. Another group delved into the cylinder to find out just what happened when the fuel—air mixture burned, and how this burning could be controlled by the shape of the combustion chamber walls. To facilitate the work there were built special one-cylinder engines, which enabled them to observe carefully the effect of all sorts of shapes of chambers and cylinder heads. They developed special instruments to measure the knock-variable compression engines bouncing pin indicators. They tested head after head.

These engineers analysed the factors involved in the location of the spark plug. By the use of special plugs with a long centre electrode, they found the best spark location for each head. The possible gain of special cooling with the jacket water was tried. Sometimes a head which would reduce the knock materially would be rough, and cause a dull thumping noise fully as annoying as the original knock. For a while it seemed that the best combustion chamber would have to compromise between knock and roughness. But the discovery of some of the fundamental facts responsible for both and the application of this knowledge led to the building of a cylinder head that provided smooth performance and was less liable to knock at the higher compression. At the same time, it is the fuel that knocks, not the engine; and engine design is part of the problem, though an important part. Every head used in General Motors cars, whether of the overhead valve or of the L-head type, is carefully analysed and studied by the research laboratories and at the various manufacturing divisions. As a result, the engines that supply power for the cars to-day are smoother more powerful and more economical than they were only a few years ago, largely because of the painstaking work the experts devoted to combustion chambers.

Calcutta, June 8.—The matriculation result of the Calcutta University published to-day shows that out of 15,624 candidates, 5,857 passed in the first division, 3,994 in the second nd 557 in the third division, percentage of passes being 67.1 as against 67.4 last year.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 8.—Babu Kshitish Chandra Chakravarti, Advocate, has left for Meerut to watch the interests of the accused on behalf of the Bengal Defence Committee.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 8.—Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, contradicting the report published in the "Statesman", says "India in Bondage" is not proscribed, but is only 'sub judice' on sedition charge.—Free Press.

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WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

—:o:—

Is Death Non-Existence?

—:o:—

Most calculations, though based on established principles, are liable to be upset by the intrusion of the unforeseen. Even the needle does not always point to the Pole, but is subject to deflections.

One thing, however, is certain, admitting of no exception—we must all die. The aged and the youthful, the wise and the foolish, the useful and the useless, the honoured and the dishonoured—one lot befalleth them all. Slowly, from wasting disease, or perhaps with awful swiftness, as in a railway collision; at home, with weeping relatives round the bed, and a smile of peace on the lips; or, maybe, on some far-off battle-field, without friend to close the eyes—in whatever scene or circumstance, the end is the same.

The resource of indifference is to banish every reminder of the inevitable change; the part of a wise man is to be always, as Montaigne suggests, ready booted and spurred to obey to call, and prepared to shake hands with every earthly interest.

Let us focus attention on the act and process of dying, and its terrors will be found to disappear. The phenomenon of death, what is it? The enquiry instinctively suggests pain and suffering, these being most commonly attendant. The usual death-bed scene recurs to us, the flickering pulse, the rally, the relapse, the laboured breath, the final stillness, and the awe excited in us by the glazed eye and rigid mouth.

A SEA OF CHANGE.

But to view the subject as dispassionately as possible, we will take an instance of a more normal and peaceful passage. The old man sits reading and dozing in the garden, his grandchildren playing near. He sets down his spectacles on the open Bible, and leans back for a few moments rest. The children run boisterously up to his knee, and think grandpapa must be fast asleep, he is so unresponsive. But they cannot wake him—he is gone, and will never need spectacles more. How has this come to pass? Only a few minutes before, he was replying to the little ones' eager questions, interested in all their doings: now, "the lion on his old stone gate" is not more aloof from human sympathy than he. What has happened? Apparently extinction of life, to be followed by a speedy dissolution of the organism that enclosed it. A moment's reflection, however, should convince us that non-responsiveness is no certain sign of non-existence. In sleep, for example, the sleeper's personality, though intact, makes no report of itself. Reason, affection, memory, experience, habit—all are there, but, as regards the outer world, in a state of suspended animation. Yet we do not doubt that the mind remains in all its integrity. A dead body, it is true, tells us nothing of immortality; but as little does it involve a denial thereof. It is a non-conductor of information. It never was anything more than an index to the soul within, soul qualities themselves being always beyond sight and sense; and it has now ceased to be even an indicator, just as a clock dial, with its hands, if the works be removed, is no longer able to tell the time of day.

As for the decay and disorganization about to overtake that disused tabernacle, they are but the culmination of previous processes, and no more wasteful or destructive than the operations of breathing and perspiring, by which acts we are constantly rejecting used-up tissue. From the moment of birth the body never ceases to dissolve and decay—apparently to waste, though, thanks to nature's promptitude in repairing all wear and tear, our physical being during life only suffers.

"A sea change
Into something rich and strange."

LAST VISIBLE LINK.

Death, therefore, as it affects the material organism, is simply the last visible link in a long chain of wastings and decays—with this difference, and this only, that reparation is not made, no new tissue replacing the old. The process in this case is visible to us—painfully obvious—because of the absence of that compensating alchemy which throws a veil over its ravages.

The dissolution of the body being an orderly and inevitable happening, involving no real or abrupt dislocation, it surely follows that the spiritual fabric that animated it, with its stored treasures of intelligence, cannot have passed into nothingness, or suffered waste.

If matter, though in perpetual flux, be indestructible, as is the case, logic forbids us to conceive of moral qualities as perishable goods. Genius, enterprise, character, are not fugitive substances, but things to reckon with. Otherwise, the disappearance of a Ruskin or a Gladstone would imply a waste of faculty for which life, on any of its levels, affords no warrant. Nature is even parsimoniously careful in her methods, for ever turning over her old wardrobes afresh, and gathering up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.

And mind, equally with matter, cannot die. Organisms crumble, but life is continuous. When a man dies, it is not the end; the volume is unfinished, the narrative broken off in the middle of the chapter; but underneath is written, "To be continued." There is a sequel somewhere—that is obvious. And we find it ready to hand in the familiar but much beclouded tradition of the immortality of the soul. That great doctrine needs only to be redeemed from the mists that confuse it, and set on a hill as a city that cannot be hid.

CHANGE OF SCENE.

Man is an immortal soul, and for a brief period he has a material body, subject to the conditions of space and time, which body he occupies as a tenant his house. In due course his occupancy expires, and he quits the dwelling. Moses and Elias on the mount spoke of the Lord's approaching end as an "exodus"—a going out. So with every individual death, whether of saint or sinner—it is simply a going forth from a habitation that has ceased to be habitable.

The question naturally arises, Whither: The millions of the departed, where have they betaken themselves? The enquiry, albeit instinctive enough, convicts us of a limitation of ideas that almost disqualifies for understanding the answer.

On the earth-plane change of scene inevitably means migration; hence the apparent necessity for a journey if we are to reach that bourne from which no traveller returns. Yet it is pure assumption to suppose that removal is required to enable the soul to enter consciously into other spheres. Even here we do not make the mistake of subjecting the mind to the laws of locomotion and gravitation; we know it exists irrespective of these, and think not of enquiring "where" it is at any particular moment.

The man, then, in changing worlds, has not gone anywhere; he has merely dropped one set of communications, and taken up another. And this happens usually on the third day, often earlier.

We may be well assured, then, that no blank waiting time intervenes between death and the resurrection. The filmiest of partitions divides them. Already, as to our spirits, we move about in the unseen world, "but whilst this muddy vesture of decay doth grossly close us in," only drowsy, muffled intimations of the fact can reach us. At death, as though a magic horn had sounded, this stupor is dispelled, and the realities we have all along been living amongst are pressed on our attention, not rudely, or with startling abruptness, but gently, like an awakening from dreamy slumber. We close our eyes on one world, and open them on another.

So normal and familiar will the first surroundings seem, that the newly liberated spirit will hardly realise the change that has come over him. And that is because it is only an incidental change; the man himself remains essentially the same. Memory, temperament, character—all are there. Nothing is missing in his make-up. The physical frame, it is true, is gone—as an outer rind perishes after it has fulfilled its purpose, and become a hindrance. The personality, with every member, organ, and function, is intact. The man is there clothed in a spiritual body. "He that liveth and believeth in Me," saith the Lord, "shall never die." In the light of this assurance such tombstone emblems as the broken pillar, the extinguished torch, the stranded ship are seen to be heathen fancies, having no relation to fact. The pillar stands erect, the torch burns more brightly, the ship is in full sail.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

S.S. Karoa, Basmehr, Durban.
S.S. Varsova, Power, Busreh
S.S. Kidderpore, Pigot, Kobe.
S.S. Morea, Holland, Kobe

DEPARTURES.

June 9.

S.S. Seminole, Blair, Calcutta.
S.S. Garoda, Shillinglaw, Calcutta.
S.S. Nudenfels, Unger, Karachi
S.S. Rabenfels, Winter, Persian Gulf
S.S. Hatkhola, Walsh, Rangoon
S.S. Yoko Maru, Oyana, Kobe.

LOADING.

June 8.

Steamer Hornalya for Hongkong
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Aquilea for Genoa.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Seminole:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Seminole sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Garuda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garuda sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Neidenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Neidenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Rabenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Rabenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatkhola sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Yoko Maru:—The O S K steamer Yoko Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 8.

S.S. Razmak for London:—23 bales animal skin Cox & Kings; 3 cases brassware Grindlay and Co.; 9 cases cotton prints Cox and King; 324 cwts condiments Poonjiaji and Co.; 10 cwts fish mows E Moledina; 130 cwts turmeric S B Tomey.

For Marseilles:—208 cwts groundnut cakes Amin and Sons.

For Gibralter:—5 cases brassware K Chellaram.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—69 nos empty cylinders Imp. Chemical Industries Co.; 249 cwts groundnut cakes M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—175 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S.S. City of Corinth for Antwerp:—49 cwts black pepper A Virji and Co.; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes J Parmanand; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. City of Swansea for Hull: 7700 cwts groundnut cakes M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Neidenfels for Hamburg: 3000 cwts groundnut cakes Volkart Bros.; 60 bales hide feshings S W Mohamed and Co.; 119 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw F F Campbell; 80 bales hide fleshing A J Karachiwalla.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama: 40 cases sandal oil M B Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—30 cwts gum googar and 17 cwts ooplati E S Abdulkayam.

S.S. Yoko Maru for Kobe:—17 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 8.

S.S. Harvey Adamson, M M and Co. From Cochin:—50 kollis hooka shells, 2112 jottas coir yarn, 80 bdles mats, 80 bdles coir rope, 12 bdles P. goods.

From Calicut:—321 jottas coir yarn, 779 bags cocoanuts, 302 bales fotton, 50 bags sandal wood, 7 bags tea, 110 jottas coir rope, 46 bags hides.

S.S. Haresfield, M M and Co. From Moulmein:—29451 bags rice, 469 pieces teak sleepers, 997 pieces teak squares, 2574 pieces teak posts, 50686 pieces teak scantlings, 1546 pieces teak planks.

From Rangoon:—6711 bags rice

From Alleppy:—7 rolls mattings.

From Calicut:—100 bales cotton, 75 bags copra.

S.S. Bandra, M M and Co. From Basrah:—15 cases cloves, 20 cases lecoric roots, 16 cases galls, 6 cases cow hides 10 bags pepper.

From Mohmerah:—20 bdles reeds, 17 bdles attori, 7 bags copper scrap, 73 bags gum, 89 bales wool.

From Koweit:—7 bales wool.

From Bushire:—14 bales skin, 152 bags almond kernals, 292 bags gum tragacath, 47 bales wool 129 bags P. seeds, 35 bags raisin, 6 bags almonds.

From Bahrein:—16 bags copper pieces.

From Bunder Abbas:—14 pieces assofatida, 59 bags raisin, 32 bags pistas.

From Muscat:—1613 bags sardines, 589 boxes dates.

CHINESE BANDITS CAPTURE INLAND MISSIONARIES

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

Rankow:—A message from Shekichen says that bandits have captured Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and child and Miss J. P. Brock, all inland missionaries in China.—Reuter.

BRUTAL MURDER IN JAIL

—:o:—

RANGOON, June 8.

A brutal murder took place this morning in the carpenter workshop of the Rangoon Central Jail, when a Burman convict undergoing life sentence on a charge of murder attacked another Burman convict with a chisel causing his instantaneous death. It is reported that the tragedy was the sequel to a quarrel between the two convicts.—A. P.

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THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Claude Askew
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell
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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 10 1929

SATAN ENTERS REALM OF KNOWLEDGE!

Intellectual Life Invaded by Desire for Riches

RABINDRANATH TAGORE INTERVIEWED

—:o:—

VANCOUVER, April 13.
(By Mail).

Noel Robinson writes in the "Vancouver Star" dated 13th April:—

It is so seldom, I am informed by his entourage, that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet-philosopher, gives an interview to the press that I felt it a double privilege to be permitted to spend an unforgettable hour with Vancouver's distinguished visitor on Thursday afternoon in his room at Hotel Vancouver. Although I had heard him address Monday evening from the front of the House, and had studied his every action and voice inflection closely, this had not prepared me for the wonderful attractive combination of majority and charm in the man when met at close quarters. He is exactly six feet in height, of very fine proportions, and no photograph can do justice to the finely moulded features, in their setting of wavy white hair and beard, and the large luminous eyes which light up the whole face upon these rare occasions when he smiles.

SINGULAR ABSENCE OF POSE.

He was attired very simply in a long robs of brown linen with embroidered collar and was seated, his hands folded before him. in a great arm-chair beside a wisdom looking out toward Point Grey. While I sat beside him during the interview, Mrs. Mary Mitter Hamilton made the crayon picture which accompanies this story. It, of course, only gives one aspect of Tagore. The rather high-pitched voice of the poet when he is addressing an audience can give no ideas of its musical cadences in conversation. Despite his picturesque appearance, nothing about him struck me more than the singular absence of pose. I had carried away with me an impression of personal simplicity, combined with intellectual power. The following notes are a brief summary of the poet's answers to a number of questions put to him. He speaks perfect English, though he never used the language freely until he was 50 years of age.

AMERICAN TOUR RECALLED.

We started in humorous vein, as the result of a question recalling to him his lecturing tour in the United States in 1916 from the strain of which he never fully recovered.

"I had an agent", he volunteered, smiling, "who took me in hand and got out of me as much as he could. He told me afterwards that the tour was a phenomenal success, but we had different points of view on that matter. However, it helped to get money for my University, which was badly in need of it at the time. I was speaking on the subject of "Nationalism" most of the time which was not a popular subject. Often the people come, I think, determined not to be pleased, but they gave me a very good hearing. When I spoke occasionally upon the "World of Personality", afterwards published in one of my books, I fear it was too abstruse for a popular audience."

The poet added, in reply to a question, that he had found his audiences at Victoria and Vancouver remarkably attentive and was touched by their enthusiasm at the close.

EAST AND WEST.

When I pointed out to him that while it was felt that it was well that one had come from the immemorial East to tell the West that it had gone astray from its better way, the statement had been made in the press that the spiritualism of India was not a remedy for the materialism of the West, he made quite a spirited response. "Very many people seem to think that I am always talking about the materialism of the West and setting it against the spiritual qualities of my own people. I do not do this and my own people know it. I have known the West and have found there a deep substratum of the highest ideas and I have known many of them. My ideas is that there is, as it were, a great planet dragging at the minds of the present age, a huge planet with its gravitation distracting our thoughts and endeavours towards a path which is not the normal path of mankind.

SATAN ENTERS.

"Everywhere an enormous profit is demanded, and that was never so in former days. In every department of life, men are struggling to make big profits. Authors have the ambition to become very rich; too frequently they do not write for the love of writing. Intellectual life has been invaded by this desire for riches. This is not so strong in scientific life as in creative literature. Satan has entered in as in the day of the Garden of Eden and in the guise of ambition. In the middle ages, people looked down upon money-lending. If a man had no other interest than to make money such as the money-lenders—he was despied. It is a terrible hypnotism and is working in mens' minds all over the world. The shadow of profit-making is over the mind of humanity, not only in the older and never Western nations, but it has invaded Eastern countries.

EPIDEMIC OF UGLINESS.

Parenthetically, Tagore drew a picture of the epidemic of ugliness everywhere factories springing up on the banks of the Ganges in many parts, beautiful spots where as a youth had been able to roam for freedom of spirit in the world of the night. He spoke of the beauty of Japan, where the cult of beauty had been so assiduously cultivated, but so much of which has not been invaded by this enormous greed. Science had opened the storehouses of Nature and had made possible tremendous production. There was an aspect of sub-limit about this, but, unrestrained and not properly guided, it could not lead one way.

BRIBE OF SCIENCE.

Science to-day has offered humanity a bribe whose properties are so magnificent that man is not ashamed to accept it and sell everything for it which is of higher value in its nature; his home, his pholosophy, his happiness, and he has become a tenant in the office room of his own making. I know that women's world is often wrecked, and suffering in consequence, because it is the world of the individual.

I do not say that mentalities are not spiritual in the West. We have seen that, for the sake of truth and knowledge and power, they are ready to defy death and danger. There is the triumph of the human spirit over the world of the matter. In Europe you find it in every department of life, but the spirit has been humiliated by accepting a bribe from the Kingdom of the Dust.

SITUATION NOT HOPELESS.

At this point I asked the poet if he felt that the situation was hopeless. "I do not think so", he replied. "I do hope that science itself will bring about the remedy for what science has unwittingly brought about. It was not the function of science to spread materialism, for truth is never materialistic. It is that the possibilities of this viats has aroused the baser passions and we are now utilising truth for purposes insulting to the spirit of truth. Truth which should save and heal humanity, is being used to kill man. At present you do not know where you are proceeding. You are on the edge of an abyss; you have no goal before you. The poet made it clear that there was no turning back. He realised that factories had come to stay. Inventive genius had come to stay and we must avail ourselves of its opportunities, but some other forces must come into the field which would give another aspect of civilisation.

There will be a reconciliation of industrialism with the spirit of creation. I hope to see established a harmony between creative man and inventive man. This is the problem. We have said for long "we must conquer the air" and you have done it. In the same way you must conquer the moral problems.

HIDDEN HAND IS AT WORK.

It was at this point that Tagore propounded his remedy. "My idea is that you can never rescue humanity from this condition by organisations and institutions," he observed. It is individuals who have always helped humanity. Civilisation is the creation of great individuals. It has not been created by big institutions. It is possible that this spirit of redemption is at work now, that there are far more individuals working for this end than we have any ideas of people of great aspirations. The great change will happen almost without our knowing it. There was a time when the West believed witchcraft, but no organisation or institution was necessary to fight it. Gradually through education, the number of those opposed to witch craft grew and it disappeared. After long and careful preparation suddenly the great change comes almost in a night.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Apropos of this fine of thought, I asked the poet his attitude regarding the League of Nations. He was hopeful but had grave misgivings.

Directly you build up machinery for accomplishing anything the ambitious people, who are very clever try to capture the machinery for their own selfish interests, and if this League of Nations ever obtains some real power like the monarchs of the Old World once possessed, then the courtiers will, surround it and try and use it for their own selfish ends, as even now some of the great powers are trying to thwart it. Our greatest effort must be to organise such a body of public opinion among all nations along the right lines that it will be overwhelming in its strength. Then nothing can withstand it. I have a faith in the reality of ideas and when they spread and the number of individuals who come under their influence is sufficient then spontaneously there will be a real change and the world will wonder how it came about. But you have to go to the root. That is the mission of all idealists. They appeal to the humanity of man, not by making outward adjustments but by overwhelming inner obstacles. And this applies, too, to religious organisations where cant and hypocrisy prevails and the spirit is smothered and truth obscured simply because individuals are different kinds and the average becomes low and antagonistic to higher ideals.

MIRACLES DO HAPPEN.

The poet looked at his interviewer with one of those rare, almost inspired expressions of his luminous eyes as he said: Miracles do happen. I am not a great student of history but there have been some changes in the spirit of man. Think what happened to Europe when Christianity made its appearance there, how quickly it overcame those great strong pagan heathens, the Teutons and Scandinavians who had become champions of Europe. The human mind has always a desire for something more satisfactory, and then, when favourable conditions prevail everything is suddenly changed.

FUTURE OF INDIA.

Throughout this interview I had been waiting to ask Tagore his ideals in regard to the future of India. When I did he paused for a minute before replying. "The position of India," he replied, "is very difficult; it is unique. It is a world problem in miniature, because in no other civilised country are there so many different races and influences. It will be long before we shall come to realise true national unit there. Yet national unity is our task. You in the West always insist on getting rid of differences either by extermination or forcible compulsion. In U. S. they make their people into hundred per cent citizens. You don't respect differences in others and so try to make the whole world monotonous. So you simplify the prblem. You kill it. You do not solve it. The solution is how to respect the differences and retain the unity. We are too suspicious of differences in race and culture. Science is, however helping us to bring us nearer together just as science has made it easy for me to come to you now and help you to feel some respect for my own people. India will find her solution just as the world will find peace and equilibrium. Spiritual unity is much more difficult of attainment. That is our mission and its field is the whole of the world, not only India. And it is the mission of science to help us in our victories.

CHILD SEES THE POET.

And on this note, that of his beloved India, it will be well to close. As I left the poet a little boy of 5 was brought in and introduced to him. He walked over to the picture, which was nearing completion, glanced at it, then with a happy smile at the original, walked over to him. My final recollection of Tagore is that of his splendid head bent forward toward his new visitor, his face lighted up by a smile of welcome and his hands placed upon the little fellow's head.—Free Press.

SUN YAT SEN'S BURIAL

Indian Representation Appreciated

NANKING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The President of the Indian National Congress has received the following cable from Nanking from the Reception Committee in charge of the State burial of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the late Chinese leader on behalf of the Chinese people:—

"We desire to express our appreciation for the presence of Reverend Ottama at the State burial of our late beloved leader."—Free Press.

"RASHTRA BHASHA" CONFERENCE

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA IN SINDH

KARACHI, June 8.

The preliminary arrangements for holding the Sindh Provincial Rashtra Bhasha Conference has started. The Conference has among its organisers a band of untiring workers.

Gandhiji, who is keenly interested in the spread of Rashtra Bhasha, has sent his blessings through Baba Raghavdasji, Propaganda Secretary of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, who has come here to study the local situation with a view to arrange some permanent propaganda work in this province. Pandit Motilal Vyas, Propaganda Secretary of the local Hindi Sahitya Bhavan and Pandit Udhav Prasad Nagri Pracharak are on tour in Sindh to enlist support.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj President-elect is expected to arrive here on the 15th evening.—Free Press.

JACOBABAD AND OTHER MURDERS

—:o:—

HINDUS DEMAND TRANSFER OF LOCAL OFFICERS

ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE AND DELAYING TACTICS

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 9.

The murders at Jacobabad and some more recent murders of Hindus at Pirjogoth, in Sukkur District, continue to keep up agitation among Sindh Hindus who are holding punchayat meetings in large and small towns, condemning the alleged indifference of local officials and demanding their transfer on the ground of their alleged delaying tactics.—A. P.

"ILL-ADVISED AND HIGH-HANDED"

—:o:—

Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee's Arrest

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA'S INDIGNATION

LAHORE, June 8.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha held this evening, Rai Bahadur Sewakram presiding, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha has received with the greatest concern and indignation the news of the arrest of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and places on record its strong protest against the ill-advised and high-handed action of the Bengal Government and hopes it would realise the unwisdom of such action and drop all proceedings against him."—Free Press.

PILGRIM'S' DIFFICULTIES

—:o:—

WANTED HAJ COMMITTEES AT JEDDAH MECCA AND MEDINA

BRITISH CONSUL'S EXAMINATION.

The Haj Inquiry Committee resumed the examination of Mr. F. H. Stonehewer-Bird British Consul at Jeddah when the Committee met again at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday.

The Chairman drew the attention of the witness to an article which appeared in the "Inkilaf" of Lahore on the subject of the Haj pilgrims and asked certain questions arising out of the article. Witness did not agree with the statement made in the article that other Governments like the Dutch East Indies did more for the comfort of their pilgrims than what the Government of India did for the Indian pilgrims. The trouble with the Indian pilgrims was that they went to the Haj with just enough money and no more.

According to the article, the pilgrims from this country could be classified under three heads, namely the well-to-do who numbered about 10 per cent., the middle class about 40 per cent., and those who found it very difficult to find the money for the pilgrimage about 50 per cent. Witness thought that was a fairly accurate estimate of the classes of pilgrims.

Witness did not agree with the suggestion that the office of the Protector of pilgrims, which existed at Jeddah, should be duplicated at Mecca, because the protector at Jeddah worked at the latter place till nearly all the incoming pilgrims arrived and then went over to Mecca and assisted in the re-embarkation of pilgrims there on their return journey.

WANTED HAJ COMMITTEES AT JEDDAH MECCA AND MEDINA.

Replying to questions by Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, witness said the work of the protector of pilgrims at Jeddah certainly did not interfere with the sovereignty of the King of the Hedjaz. The protector worked under the supervision of the witness. It was true that there were restrictions against non-Mahomedans going into the interior but he did not agree that therefore they should have a Mussalman Consul at Jeddah. At present he could send his Vice-Consul into the interior whenever necessary and he could do the work just as well as any European Consul. He agreed that it would be a good thing to have Haj committees established at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina from among the well-to-do and influential Indian Mahomedans, a large number of whom were domiciled in the Hedjaz. He also agreed with the statement made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the effect that the pilgrims were well looked after in Bombay but when they reached Jeddah their difficulties began, and further that the pilgrim department at Jeddah should be reorganised. He added that he had already written to the Government of India on the subject.

Replying to Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, witness said so far as he knew the condition regarding the purchase of a return ticket obtained all over the Muslim world and it was not confined to India. He agreed that from the point of view of the pilgrims it might be a good thing to dispense with the condition that they should deposit Rs. 300 for the return ticket and instead of that impose a condition that they should give proof that they had Rs. 300 with them. Nearly all foreign governments had their own pilgrim departments at Jeddah during the pilgrim season.

Questioned by Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim, witness said the principal reason for not giving them single tickets was that they were potential destitutes in the Hedjaz.

The Committee adjourned to 11-30 on Monday morning.

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"IMPOSSIBLE PIECE OF WORK"

Experts' Plan of Reparations Settlement

INTERNATIONAL BANK TO WORK SCHEME

—:o:—

Germany to Pay 35 Milliards in 58 Years

LONDON, June 9.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts Report is now issued. It runs over nearly a hundred pages and clearly sets forth a most complex plan of final Reparations settlement.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

With regard to the International Bank to be established with a capital of 100 million dollars to administer the Experts' plan, the Report lays down that the whole of the subscription will be guaranteed by the Banks of seven countries represented on the Experts' Committee, but the amount not exceeding a total of 44 million dollars may be issued in other countries. During the first 37 years of the Experts' Plan, the German Government must maintain with the Bank a non-interest-bearing deposit not exceeding 100 million Reichsmarks.

THE NEW PLAN.

The Report recommends that the Plan should start at the end of the present Dawes' year. The Dawes payments, meanwhile wil continue.

The New Plan includes 37 annuities of an average value of 1988 million Reichsmarks. The annuities are variable rising from 1707 million Reichsmarks in 1930 to 2428 million Reichsmarks in 1965 after which year they will gradually decline.

THE PAYMENTS.

The first 37 years cover reparations and debts to America and the last 21 years, debts to America. Britain's average share in the first 37 years is 400 million Reichsmarks and last 21 years, 360 millions. Deliveries in kind will continue for a decade beginning with 750 million Reichsmarks and diminishing to 300 million Reichsmarks, Britain's share of which will range from 172 to 69 million Reichsmarks.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS ON REPORT

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"IMPOSSIBLE PIECE OF WORK"

LONDON, June 9.

Berlin.—The report of the Reparations Experts' Committee evokes no enthusiasm in the Berlin Press although it is admitted that it is a step forward.

"Vorwaerts" says that it shows that the will to destroy Germany no longer prevails in the world.

DEMOCRATS' HOPE.

The Democratic papers hope that Germany will not be urged to make payments for the whole of the fifty-eight years to the full capital value of thirty-five milliards.

"Vossische" expects that some day there will be "a reasonable reduction" of war debts.

"Tageblatt" says that Germany has now regained her economic freedom.

BITTER COMMENTS.

Nationalist newspapers comment very bitterly on the report and speak of "the hollow promises" contained in the agreement which is "an impossible piece of work" intended to satisfy Allies' "voracious demands."—Reuter.

PRISONERS FIGHT IN JAIL

—:o:—

ENMITY BETWEEN TWO FACTIONS CAUSES DISTURBANCE

POLICE THREAT TO OPEN FIRE RESTORES ORDER

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 9.

Undertrial prisoners in Tandoadam sub-jail in the district of Nawabshah numbering about a hundred engaged in a melee and attacked each other on Thursday night with the result that several were injured and one prisoner lost one eye completely. Police and local officials repaired to the scene and threatened to open qre whereupon order was restored. Two factions among the prisoners, enmity between whom was the cause of the disturbance, have now been segregated.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH PEON'S DEMAND GRANTED BY AUTHORITIES

LAHORE, June 9.

It is understood that as result of representations made to them, the authorities of the Posts and Telegraph Department have formulated a scheme by which a telegraph delivery peon can after a certain period of service in the taskwork of the department apply for the post of a postman. In a statement to the Associated Press the General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union says that unless a broader and more far-raching scheme is set up, telegraph men would not welcome the scheme.—A. P.